





## OUR LEGAL LIGHT.

## The Committee Goes for Him Bald-headed.

## Severest Scoring Ever Given to an Attorney-General.

## The Report Says No Sane Man Would Do as He Has Done.

## His Deputy Characterized as a Man Without Brains and Utterly Unfit for the Position He Occupies.

By Telegram to the Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The Assembly committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Atty.-Gen. Hart in keeping \$18,000 of the State's money in his possession presented a lengthy report today.

The Attorney-General is severely scored for his action in this matter and the general conduct of his office is roughly criticised. The committee, after condemning in severe terms Hart's conduct of the office of Attorney-General, makes no recommendations, but presents the facts and leaves the matter for the Assembly to pass upon.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

After rehearsing the history of the Harbor Commission suits and the demands made by the State Controller on Hart for the money, the report says: "It also appears that there are no entries in any book, paper or document of the Attorney-General's office showing the collection of this money or amount collected. If he had died his successor would have had no way of knowing, so far as any information in the office concerned, where this money was or that any money had been collected by him for the use of the State. As will be seen by the dates at which the certified checks and certificates of deposits were paid they were not cashed at the time received. What necessity there was for cashing them is not stated. The certified check and placing it in gold or currency to be carried in the Attorney-General's pockets or placed in his safe does not appear."

## WHY WERE THEY CASHED?

If there was any doubt as to where the money should go, why did he cash the certificates? Why did he not preserve the certificates, to be delivered to the officer entitled to receive them? Where this money has been during all this time when it should have been in the State treasury your committee has been unable to learn. It can scarcely be imagined that any sane man would carry around with him for over thirteen months a sum exceeding \$14,000 or placed the same in an office safe occupied by others. If the law permits such a course it is a great defect and any officer who attempts to shield himself by such a flimsy suggestion offers the most convincing proof of his incapacity for a public trust. The money was retained in his money on his person or in some private safe is not testified to by any witness, and the only evidence that was retained in his safe was a statement of the committee filed in evidence before this committee.

## A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

He does not attempt to show where it was, and while the statement was made that at the proper time he would show that the money was in his safe, that "proper time" never arrived, and not a particle of evidence was produced to this effect. It certainly is a strange spectacle for a man filling a public office to refuse to inform the proper authority where the public money has been kept. No officer, who has charge of public money, should hesitate to give a statement of its location, collected, and in whose custody they have been placed.

In relation to the conduct of his office as the capital we are forced by evidence to conclude that the same is marked by a degree of carelessness inexcusable. We are fully warranted by the evidence of others, and by his own statement, to appear in the witness stand before this committee, in coming to the conclusion that his deputy is not fit or competent person to act as counsel to the State, and that the interests of the great State of California demand a higher order of ability than is possessed by him.

## REFUSED TO MAKE A CHANGE.

That expense to the State has resulted by his retention in said office, that all of these matters were brought to the attention and notice of Atty.-Gen. Hart and that he refused to make any change in his position in said office; that our State officers are compelled, in order to protect the interest of the State, and themselves in the discharge of their duties, to employ private counsel at a large expense to themselves and the State, and for which state affairs we think the Attorney-General is entirely responsible. We are unable to receive in our opinion, the statement of the witness upon which we have based these findings and this report and which we now submit with our recommendation, leaving to the committee the wisdom of the action taken in relation to whether other and further proceedings shall be taken in the premises.

W. P. MATTHEWS, Chairman.  
J. W. THOMAS, Secretary.  
J. H. KARP, Jr.  
C. H. MACK, Jr.  
C. M. SIMPSON, Committee.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

## The Assembly Passes Carson's Amendment.

SACRAMENTO, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Senate refused to adopt Gosford's constitutional amendment that three-fourths of a jury should render a verdict in all cases.

This afternoon the Railroad Reassessment Bill came up, and Mr. Carpenter amended it to make it go back in its provisions to 1882. The amendment was adopted, and the bill sent back for reinsertion. The Irrigation Bill was made a special order for tomorrow. Recess till evening.

Assembly.—Mr. Bledsoe handed in a minority report on the Johnson-Rea investigation. He finds that Johnson wanted to sell his vote on the Railroad Commission question, while Rea wanted to buy Johnson's vote on the United States National question. They were unable to agree and the negotiations fell through.

This afternoon Mr. Carlson offered a substitute for the Godchaux amendment, designed to encourage the building of railroads.

The previous question was moved on the adoption of the Godchaux amendment. The vote resulted in 52 for adoption to 20 against it. One more vote was necessary to its final passage.

A call of the House was demanded, and it took an hour and a half for the attendance to be brought up. Mr. Cusick before the bar of the Assembly.

Two Populists changed their votes, thus carrying the amendment.

Another call of the House was demanded, and the doors were again locked. After some further delay, Mr. Johnson of Honolulu was produced. He voted aye, thus carrying the amendment through by a vote of 54 to 21. Mr. Lynch gave notice to reconsider.

The Assembly reconvened this evening.

poses came up, bringing with it a flood of debate, which lasted most of the evening. It finally passed. A bill creating a State raisin-growers' and packers association passed, and a motion to adjourn for the night was carried without having taken up the Johnson reports as was expected.

## Bills Vetoed.

SACRAMENTO, March 3.—Gov. Markham today vetoed two Assembly bills, one of which was Bledsoe's bill to shorten the hours of laborers employed in sawmills and logging camps. The other is an act to amend sections 778 and 782 of the Political Code, which provides that the State printer must supply the demand for reports of the Supreme Court at cost of printing and binding.

A Senate bill also met with the Governor's disapproval. This was Mr. Ford's bill making an appropriation for a monument to the Donner party on the shores of Donner Lake. The reason for this veto was that a great number of appropriations were asked for similar objects.

A Populist Convention. SACRAMENTO, March 3.—A State convention of the Populists of California has been called to meet at Sacramento March 11. The Southern Pacific system has granted rates of one and one-third fare for round-trip tickets from any point on their lines to Sacramento.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS.

## The Greatest News-gathering Body in the World.

Melville Stone, Late Editor of the Chicago News, Elected General Manager—Delavan Smith is Now Secretary.

By Telegram to the Times.

CHICAGO, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The Hon. William Henry Smith, late general manager of the Associated Press, made public today the following important announcement: The organization of the Associated Press was completed yesterday after a session of two days. The attendance of members was very large, there being only five absentees, and four of them were represented by proxy. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the action throughout was unanimous.

## GREATEST IN THE WORLD.

At the close resolutions endorsing the acts of the Executive Committee and board of directors, and pledging cordial cooperation in the work of extending the operations of the association, were adopted. The association and any other business and the power for usefulness of this the greatest news association in the world. Three directors were elected for a three years' term, and the officers of the association now stand as follows:

Directors—Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago News, Frederick Driscoll of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Charles W. Knapp of the St. Louis Republic, Eugene H. Purdie of the Cleveland Leader, Albert J. Barr of the Pittsburgh Post, James E. Scripps of the Detroit Tribune, W. A. Collier of the Memphis Appeal, Washington Hering of the Chicago Saatchi Zeitung, M. H. de Young of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Lawson, Driscoll and Knapp, President, William Penn Nixon of the Chicago Inter Ocean, vice-president, Charles P. Taft of the Cincinnati Times-Star, general manager, Melville Stone; secretary, Delavan Smith.

A BRILLIANT EDITOR. Mr. Stone, the general manager, is widely known as the versatile and brilliant editor of the Chicago News for many years. He retired about four years ago on account of ill health, and after a year in Europe, has been actively engaged in the banking business in this city. He has a wide acquaintance with the leading men of affairs, not only in this country, but in Europe, and is thoroughly equipped by education, literary attainments and experience for the important position to which he has been elected.

Having been a member of the board of directors and Executive Committee for several years, I bespeak for him, from members, clients and agents, the same confidence and cordial support that have been given for nearly a quarter of a century. It is proper to add that he remains as general manager of the Western Associated Press, and will continue to look after the business of that organization and the interests of its members.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, [The Los Angeles Times is the owner in perpetuity of a franchise in the Associated Press.]

## COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

One-dollar Bill Seized to Ten Dollars and Circulated in Colorado. DENVER, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] E. D. Darlington, alias Eugene Brainard, alias Marion E. Davis, his wife, Mrs. Darlington, and T. J. Sullivan, alias Sunninan, have been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting.

They hail from Chicago, and have been working New Mexico and Arizona before coming to Denver. They passed considerable money at Colorado Springs. Their scheme was raising \$1 bill to \$10. Darlington, who is an expert engraver, doing the work, and his companions assisting in circulating the altered bills. Eight or nine cases are charged against them in Denver. Darlington is an old hand at the business, and was but recently released from Joliet penitentiary, where he served six months for counterfeiting.

## A FLOUR COMBINE.

Twelve Mills in Utah Form a Trust With \$1,000,000 Capital. CHICAGO, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] A special from Ogden, Utah, says: Within the next three months another gigantic combine will go into effect. This time it will be the flouring interests of the Territory, which will be consolidated and given into the control of English and American capitalists. Twelve mills, those of Ogden, Logan and Cache Valley, Davis county; Salt Lake City and Provo, will be in the trust. The deal involves over \$1,000,000 cash.

The Victoria Denied. VALPARAISO, March 3.—Dispatches from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, say that Gen. Isidoro Fernandez, commander of the government forces, denies the story that the Federals have gained decisive victories. Several skirmishes are reported to have taken place, but the Federals were defeated, and at long range and no damage was done on either side.

## IN CONGRESS.

## The Usual Rush of Passing Bills at the Close.

## Alleged San Francisco Postoffice-site Scandal Denied.

## President Harrison Bids Farewell to the Cabinet Members.

## Appropriations for a Torpedo Boat and Three Light-draft Gun Boats—The Immigration and Car-coupler Bills Signed.

By Telegram to the Times.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—After two hours of discussion the Senate adopted the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, 42 to 21.

Without disposing of the McGarran bill, the Senate took a recess. After recess the corridors and galleries were jammed with people. The conference report on the Deficiency Bill was read and agreed to, and the Senate voted to insist on the amendments, settled in conference, and to have a further conference as to them.

The House joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in the statutory hall at the Capitol a statue of Pierre Marquette was reported and passed. The House bill to continue duties of 35 percent on linen containing 100 threads per square inch (late now approved by law) passed with amendments making it to take effect in 1895 instead of 1894.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Bill was then presented, showing several points on which the conference was unable to agree. Mr. Allison, in charge of the bill, said there is no controversy only five amendments, and after the Senate should have agreed to the conference report, he would move the Senate insist on the amendments, and ask for further conference. The report was then agreed to.

During the discussion Mr. Teller of Colorado read a dispatch from the Denver Clearing House offering the treasury \$1,000,000 of gold in exchange for currency. The bill was taken up, and a long statement as to the amendments relating to the Columbian Exposition. During the discussion Mr. Teller of Colorado read a dispatch from the Denver Clearing House offering the treasury \$1,000,000 of gold in exchange for currency. The bill was taken up, and a long statement as to the amendments relating to the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Edwards presented the conference report on the Indian Appropriation Bill, and it was agreed to without objection. Mr. Hoar then called up the message of the House announcing that it had passed over the President's veto the bill providing for the appointment of a district attorney and marshal for the middle district of Alabama. It passed and therefore became a law, notwithstanding James E. Scripps of the Detroit Tribune, W. A. Collier of the Memphis Appeal, Washington Hering of the Chicago Saatchi Zeitung, M. H. de Young of the San Francisco Chronicle.

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## Sundry Civil and Indian, to be agreed upon in conference.

Various matters of an unimportant nature were being discussed while the House was waiting for the sundry civil conference report.

The conference upon the Sundry Civil Bill at 3:40 this (Saturday) morning reached an agreement as follows: For Government exhibits, \$100,750; for commission, \$98,000; for board of lady managers, \$211,000; for jurors, awards, etc., an appropriation of \$70,880. It is made a charge against the expenditure, and the Government must be reimbursed by the 1st day of November next.

## LAST MEETING.

The President Bids Farewell to the Members of His Cabinet. WASHINGTON, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet was held today. At the conclusion the President arose, and, in a few words, bade them good-by. He thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him and attributed much of the success of his administration to their wise counsels, faithful services and devotion to the country's good. He thanked them for the personal goodness and wished each one happiness and success. Then he shook hands with each and bade them good-by.

## A BUSY PRESIDENT.

Many Bills to Be Examined and Signed While Undergoing Interruptions. WASHINGTON, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The last day of the outgoing Executive is always a busy and a fatiguing one, and President Harrison's experience today but served to emphasize the truth of this statement.

At an earlier hour than usual the President was at his desk, going over bills ready for his examination and approval. He was subjected, however, to constant interruptions until a late hour in the afternoon, and that he was able to make any progress at all in the work proved unusual powers of application. Before the hour for opening the house to the public the President received a number of callers, chiefly Senators and Representatives who were interested in measures on his desk, waiting his signature.

Indiana people who are in office, to the number of half a dozen or so, called to bid the President farewell, and this was one of the hardest experiences of the day. After an exchange of calls with Mr. Cleveland, and a brief but touching leave-taking of the Cabinet, the President received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, who called in a body to say farewell. Nearly every member of the corps was present.

The President returned the thanks of the Australian sportsmen and public and visiting sportsmen a line on the Australian's ability as a fighter. Dawson showed himself to be a shifty, clever fighter, but no more clever than his opponent, who enjoys the title of amateur champion of the Pacific Coast. As soon as the ring was cleared the main attraction was introduced.

THE MAIN EVENT. Goddard, looking as ferocious as a bull, was the first to appear. The big Australian smiled as he took the hoodoo corner, from which John L. Sullivan was carried a defeated man. A moment later Smith appeared and laughed as he took his seat. The great disparity in the size of the two men drew the sympathy of the crowd to Smith. No time was lost, and at the sound of the bell, both men arose from their chairs and advanced to the center of the ring. Goddard made objection to the gloves. Several new sets were brought in and finally a pair found that fitted him.

Time was called at 9:38 o'clock p. m. FIRST ROUND. In the first round Goddard led and Smith immediately clinched him. After breaking away Smith jabbed Goddard. The latter led, landing on Smith's neck, drawing blood from the ear. Smith slipped down.

SECOND ROUND. In the second Goddard immediately punched Smith on the damaged ear. There were some sharp exchanges and a clinch. Honors on the whole were easy.

THIRD ROUND. In the third Smith's agility helped him greatly, and he saved himself many wicked blows by lively ducking. Then Goddard reached him on the neck with his left and jabbed him hard on the stomach. Smith landed on Joe's neck with his left, and there was a cry of foul, but the referee refused to allow it.

FOURTH ROUND. In the fourth Goddard came in with his left, again landing heavily on Smith's jaw. After a clinch Smith jabbed Goddard twice. Goddard tried to crowd Smith, and a furious scramble ensued at short range followed. Smith showed signs of tiring. Goddard landed two hard ones on his head, and more furious in fighting followed. Smith landed heavily on Goddard's jaw and staggered him. Both were blowing hard at the end of the round.

FIFTH ROUND. In the fifth there were a number of hot exchanges. The pace was beginning to tell on both men, though Goddard seemed a little the stronger.

SIXTH ROUND. In the sixth Goddard landed a straight left on Smith's neck, and they clinched. Goddard was decidedly on the aggressive and hit Smith twice, staggering him against the ropes. Smith recovered and jabbed Joe wickedly. After another terrific short-range battle, Smith hammered Goddard to the ropes, where both fell. Smith had the best of this round.

SEVENTH ROUND. In the seventh Goddard came up weak. Smith hit Joe three times with his left, and knocked him to his knees. Goddard landed hard on Smith's stomach, but the round closed again in the Denver man's favor.

EIGHTH ROUND. The eighth was opened by Goddard with a rush, landing with his left on Smith's jaw. After a clinch Goddard scored Smith cleanly, and after the rise they came together and punished each other severely.

NINTH ROUND. In the ninth Goddard forced matters and pushed Smith around the ring. Smith was showing some signs of weakness. There were several hot exchanges, and the round closed in Goddard's favor.

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ELEVENTH ROUND. In the eleventh not a great deal was done, as both were weak, and the time was mostly occupied in sparring for wind.

TWELFTH ROUND. In the twelfth considerable caution was displayed on both sides. Smith got in a good one under Joe's heart and Goddard returned a good one in Smith's chest. Both were puffing. Smith landed twice with swinging lefts on Goddard's eye, starting the blood.

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## A GREAT MATCH.

## Ed Smith of Denver Fights Big Joe Goddard.

## The Rushes of the "Barrier Giant" Fail to Succeed.

## The Denver Boy Declared the Victor After the Eighteenth Round.

## The New Orleans Olympic Club Brilliantly Decorated and Illuminated in Honor of the Event—The Purse Was \$10,000.

By Telegram to the Times.

NEW ORLEANS (La.), March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] Joe Goddard (Barrier Giant) and Ed Smith, the Denver pugilist, met tonight in the arena of the Olympic Club for a purse of \$10,000, the loser to take barely enough from the purse to defray traveling expenses.

After a hard fought battle Smith won in the eighteenth round. Early in the evening the handsome clubhouse was ablaze with dazzling lights, crowded carriages filled the streets and surrounding grounds, and the Reception Committee was taxed to its utmost.

## BOYS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Goddard, strong as a lion, reached the city from his training quarters at Biloxi early this morning. Smith arrived in the city from Scranton yesterday, where he has been training, and looked fine enough to put up a great battle.

It is estimated that 5500 spectators occupied seats and private boxes. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of nine, Judge Gambola entered the ring and introduced Prof. Duffy as referee, who announced that George Dawson, an Australian, and Ed Granney would box six rounds as a preliminary to the main attraction.

PRELIMINARY BOUT. This bit of side-play was not for a knockout nor a purse, but was arranged to give the New Orleans sporting public and visiting sportsmen a line on the Australian's ability as a fighter. Dawson showed himself to be a shifty, clever fighter, but no more clever than his opponent, who enjoys the title of amateur champion of the Pacific Coast. As soon as the ring was cleared the main attraction was introduced.

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THIRTEENTH ROUND. In the thirteenth, after the first rush, Goddard knocked Smith down. He rose and Goddard attempted to force

him, but was stopped by Smith's right and left on his stomach. After a short-range battle Joe reached Smith's neck with his left, but the bell saved the Denver man.

## FOURTEENTH ROUND.

In the fourteenth there was some furious in-fighting, and Goddard landed Smith around the ring. Goddard landed a good one on Smith's jaw, knocking him to his knees once more, but the gong saved him again.

## FIFTEENTH ROUND.

In the fifteenth Smith reached Joe on the neck with his right. After a clinch Smith jabbed Goddard wickedly with his left. Goddard staggered and fell from the force of his own blows. The round ended with light sparring.

## SIXTEENTH ROUND.

In the sixteenth Goddard forced Smith to the ropes, jabbing him twice, but both men were weak, and the round as a whole was weak.

## SEVENTEENTH ROUND.

In the seventeenth Smith went at Joe wickedly, landing on his neck with force. Heavy in-fighting followed, and the round ended in Smith's favor.

## EIGHTEENTH AND LAST ROUND.

In the eighteenth the Denver man assumed the aggressive from the start. He caught Goddard in the jaw. Then followed a rattling exchange and Goddard pushed Smith to the ropes. After a clinch Smith knocked Goddard down and rushed him when he rose. He landed a terrible blow on Goddard's jaw, knocking him down like a log. Goddard was unable to rise and was counted out. Smith was declared the victor amid terrific cheering. The time of the fight was one hour and ten minutes.

## INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] At a late hour this afternoon the President returned, unsigned, to the Interior Department the corrected deeds by which the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians convey to the Government their equity title to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Oklahoma, for which the last Congress appropriated \$10,000,000.

The President returned the deeds to the Interior Department with a statement to the effect that, owing to the press of business during the last hours of his administration, he had no time to examine deeds, and hence he was compelled to return them without his approval. This takes the matter over to the incoming administration as unfinished business.

## AN UGLY CHARGE.

KANSAS OFFICIALS REPORTED TO HAVE ACCEPTED BRIBES. TOPEKA, March 3.—[By the Associated Press.] The Topeka Capital charged openly today that a draft for \$3000 and \$1500 in cash have been paid to Gov. Lewellyn's private secretary, Atty.-Gen. Little and James F. Legate to secure the appointment of police commissioners in Kansas City, Kan., who would allow lotteries to continue unmolested.

Gov. Lewellyn denied the story today. He said John Moffitt came to him with such a story and he denied it. He supposed the Capital's story came from the same source. It was reported, he said, that Legate went to certain railroad officials and said he received money.

## IMPRISONED AND FINED.

PARIS, March 3.—In Bordeaux today M. Denayrouse, formerly director of the *Republique Francaise* and manager of the *Coordonne*, was tried for having illegally accused Deputy Raynal of corrupt practices in connection with the Panama scandal. The judgment was delivered just before midnight, and was that M. Denayrouse be imprisoned for three months and the manager of the *Coordonne* pay a fine of 100 francs and 5000 francs damages.

BIG FIRE IN MANITOBA. MINNEAPOLIS, March 3.—A special to the Tribune from Winnipeg says: "The large town of Wawanesa, in Southern Manitoba, is burning. The town is without a fire appliance, and, though desperate efforts were made to check the spread of the flames, nothing more could be done than to save some stocks of goods. Particulars cannot be obtained."







## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSENER, Vice-President.  
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## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME XXIII. TWELFTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$9 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; 6 months, 75 cents.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, February, 12,387 Copies.

Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class matter.

## THE UPWARD SCALE.

Circulation of the Times—

For August, 1892	6,713 copies
For January, 1893	8,389 "
For July, 1893	8,627 "
For January, 1893	9,938 "
For July, 1893	10,788 "
For January, 1893	11,715 "
For February, 1893	12,387 "

\*Net.

## TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

THE TIMES will issue an INauguration SUPPLEMENT for use by neighboring journals. Orders should be in by Saturday evening, March 4, for this special 4-page sheet. It will contain a complete telegraphic description of the inauguration ceremonies, giving the address of the new President, descriptions of the ceremonies, the parade, the ball, Mrs. Cleveland's gowns, the crowds, etc., with numerous illustrations, and a mass of other matter pertinent to the occasion. The pages will be made up in such way as to make the sheet suitable for sending out with any daily or weekly paper. It will be ready for shipment on Sunday, and the cost will be \$1.50 per 100 copies.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

AT THE OPERAHOUSE—The Dwarf's Wedding. (Matinee.)  
PARK THEATRE—The White Slave. (Matinee.)

The Phoenix Herald says that Arizona, being a silver-producing district, must stay out of the Union till the question of free silver coinage is settled. The edict has been promulgated by Cleveland's friends.

It is safe to say that there will not be any decided opposition to Judge Gresham when his name is sent to the Senate. Only a small faction of the Democratic Senators would vote against his confirmation in any event, and then the Republicans would turn in and more than make up the defection.

PASADENA could not put \$1500 where it would do more good than in securing a panoramic picture of herself to send to the World's Fair. Everybody hereabouts is "stuck" on Pasadena's personal beauty, and would be glad to see her counterfeit presentment go forward as the real California Venus, minus the cheese-cloth accessories.

The Railroad Commissioners may hold office two years longer in the face of the contempt and opprobrium of the great majority of the people of this State, but as sure as fate a time of reckoning is coming for them, as well as for the renegade members of the Senate who have made this outrage possible. California is no longer the pocket borough of the Southern Pacific monopoly, and men who sell themselves to that influence will find that they have sold themselves out of public esteem. Some of them who were carpet-baggers before may have to become carpet-baggers again. This last remark refers particularly to Senator Carpenter.

The Sacramento Bee, which has a strange predilection for dropping on the wrong side of obvious moral questions, deprecates the anti-trust legislation which has just passed the Legislature as one of the most unreasonable measures ever enacted. The Bee urges that "if it becomes a law, it will stop all boxing contests, no matter by whom conducted. It will stop exhibitions in athletic clubs of the skill, science and pluck of its members. It will prevent schools and colleges, at their annual exercises, from displaying the animal agility of their pupils. It will interfere with many sports in every way, and it will do no particular good to anybody." On the contrary, we hold that it will prevent any sport that is, in fact, mainly, but will stop a lot of beastliness that has hitherto ranked as sport. The Legislature never did a better thing than when it passed that bill, and we hope there is no doubt that the Governor will sign it.

This Eastern long-distance telephone system is spreading rapidly. The Eastern connections include New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other New England cities, and the Western terminals are Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit. Last Saturday the system was extended to Detroit. It is reported that the wedding ceremony uniting Detroit with the Atlantic Coast was celebrated by an attendance of notables and the rendition of an exceedingly entertaining long-distance telephone programme. Those in attendance were furnished hand phones. Atty-Gen. Miller was called up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York and told Gen. Alger, who sat at the phone, how the snow in New York was two feet deep, and how Cleveland persistently refused to follow his directions in forming his Cabinet. Then a Pittsburgh elocutionist recited a poem for them, a New York cornetist played the "Star Spangled Banner," a Boston banjo player gave a selection, and Dr. Wolf Hopper in Chicago recited "Casey at the Bat." The sounds were transmitted so perfectly that the listeners could even detect that Atty-Gen. Miller had caught a cold and was croupy, and the newspaper men of Detroit and Chicago could recognize each other by the sounds of their voices.

## READ THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Twenty pages filled with news, special articles and numerous illustrations. Partial list of contents:

"THE INAUGURATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND."

Graphic detailed telegraphic reports of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on March 4; administering the oath; inaugural address of the new President; the inaugural ball; the crowds at the capital, etc.

## GENERAL ARTICLES.

"MAINTAINING PRESIDENTIAL MANSIONS."

Frank G. Carpenter's Washington letter.

"THE NUDE IN LIFE."

Local interviews with Mrs. Eunice Frons.

Walt's scheme to photograph California girls disguised by a shadow.

"THE NEW NAVY."

New York letter: the launching of the great battleship Indiana, etc.

"HOW GOOD IS CANNON?"

A truckman who has trucked six billions of the yellow metal.

"A NEW GODDESS OF THE PARADISE STATE."

Nearly six feet tall and has red hair; Parlier letter.

"LIFE AT PASADENA."

Another letter from the Isthmus.

"THE SEA FIGHT OF THE MONITOR AND MERRIMACK."

How I painted the picture of the first of ironclads. By W. F. Halsall.

"THE ORATOR OF THE PHILIPS."

A story of the good deeds.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

"LETTERS FROM THE 400."

How the very "well" clubs and dancing classes are finding recreation.

"SPRING GOWNS AT FELIX'S."

Ada Bache-Cornier's Paris letter.

"NOURISHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING."

By Clara Buncie.

"THE CRIMINOLOGICAL WRAP."

To be worn with the crinoline skirt of course.

## OTHER FEATURES:

The Eagle; the Sauter; the world's news by wire; city news; lay sermons; society news; country news; general news; other special features; and interesting advertisements.

Price, 5 cents. Agents order early.

## San Francisco and Los Angeles as Competitors.

Under the caption "Is It War?" the San Francisco Call comments on the speech recently delivered at the Redondo banquet by W. H. Mills of the Southern Pacific Company, and affects to find in it a declaration of commercial hostility to San Francisco. The Call says:

Mr. Mills, who is understood to speak for Mr. Huntington, made a labored effort to show how the southern part of the State may be built up at the expense of the central. The southern ports are nearer to the East than San Francisco, and are consequently entitled to cheaper freight rates. These cheaper rates, Mr. Mills assumes, will make Los Angeles and Santa Monica points of distribution for the southern half of the State. There will be no quarrel with Los Angeles or other Southern ports on the part of Mr. Huntington to discriminate against San Francisco. This is an old trick of that unscrupulous railroad manager. Long practice has made him proficient in the art of building up and tearing down cities by means of discriminating rates. But now San Francisco has the means of striking back. The city will receive the bulk of her goods by other routes than those controlled by Mr. Huntington. If the ability of San Francisco merchants to compete with the merchants of other cities is impaired by hostile action on the part of the Southern Pacific, a local system of waterways and railroads will spring into existence in less time than Mr. Huntington's experience in railroad building furnishes a parallel for.

This growth of disappointment, chagrin and apprehension brings up a whole train of reminiscences. People who have resided in the southern end of the State for the past twelve or fifteen years remember well the discriminating tariffs which were made by the Southern Pacific monopoly in favor of San Francisco. That city was then the Rome of this Coast, and all roads of profit led to Rome. Los Angeles was not recognized as a competitive point, and our merchants who received freight directly from the East were obliged to pay freights equal to those charged to San Francisco. In other words, the railroad company would haul goods almost four hundred miles beyond this point for nothing and deliver them to the San Francisco merchants with its compliments. Thus this city, by the artifice of the monopoly, was denied the natural advantage which should have accrued from being nearly four hundred miles nearer Eastern markets by the Southern route. But the discrimination did not stop here. All interior points were taxed on their freight as much as it would cost to haul goods as San Francisco and return. Thus, Truckee, for example, could have its Eastern goods hauled to San Francisco and back again just as cheaply as though they had been dumped off the west-bound train when it passed through that town on the way to the metropolis. The same system held with reference to all the towns in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. In this way the monopoly played directly into the hands of the San Francisco merchants. They liked it, and, in turn, played into the hands of

the monopoly. They thought that sort of thing was going to last forever. Gambling upon this unfair advantage, which was given them without any merit of their own, and in defiance of their geographical position, they fell into the habit of thinking that they were the natural toll-takers of the Pacific Coast, and that trade had to go to them without an effort on their part. That is when they lost their spirit of enterprise. That is the time they sowed the seeds of commercial decadence which in latter years has yielded them such unprofitable crops.

It was not in the nature of things that such an artificial and forced system should continue always. The Southern Pacific was a powerful monopoly—more powerful in politics and as a commercial dictator than it is now—but it could not hold the whole Pacific Coast under its thumb in that way. As for Los Angeles, she protested and fought against the injustice, facing the insolent jeers of the San Francisco nabobs in the enjoyment of their "clinch" game. Competition came to our rescue. The spirit of enterprise, bred by a heroic struggle, supplementing our natural advantages, brought us people and money and business—in fact brought us a boom. This hurt San Francisco's feelings tremendously, but she had to stand it because her chief reliance, the monopoly, could not prevent it.

The southern portion of the State fairly conquered success, and is now very near the enjoyment of the advantages which belong to it by right of location and inherent resources. The northern portion of the Coast has cut loose from its thralldom in the same way. Many of the interior towns share measurably in this enfranchisement.

The result is that Portland reaches far southward for a trade which she should, of right, command, and Los Angeles reaches far to the northward—as far even as Fresno. The San Francisco merchants lost their enterprise in leaning on a false support, and are no longer able to cope with their more stirring northern and southern neighbors, even with equal advantages.

But this readjustment of the channels of traffic is destined to proceed to much greater lengths, when further relieved from artificial impediments. When the monopoly on the ocean highway is broken up, both Los Angeles and San Diego will begin to realize some of the benefits which naturally accrue to them as points of embarkation and debarkation. When the Nicaragua Canal is opened, Los Angeles and San Diego will enjoy not only a large share of the new commerce to be developed thereby, but will also take away a considerable proportion of what San Francisco now has.

We can't get away from the fact that these two cities are the Pacific Coast termini of the shortest and best transcontinental route; that they are from five to seven hundred miles nearer the canal in sailing distance than San Francisco; that, in transoceanic traffic, the difference between our ports and San Francisco is so slight as to make it count for almost nothing. The advantages which we have to offer in our transcontinental routes ought to attract here much of the trade from China and Japan. Both Portland and San Francisco will have to surrender a share of this to us.

Such is the logic of our position. Mr. Mills, speaking for the Southern Pacific, corporation and recognizing these facts, merely shows that he concedes the inevitable. The corporation which he represents has found that it cannot pervert and destroy natural channels of traffic, although it has hitherto accomplished so much in perverting their utilization. It has about given up the idea of "kicking against the pricks," which we are told by the Bible is a very hard and profitless proceeding.

This does not naturally signify any hostility to San Francisco, but it indicates that the unnatural prop upon which that city has depended for her commercial supremacy is to be withdrawn. Henceforward San Francisco will have to depend on her own commercial position and on her own enterprise for her commercial success. It is simply a case of "root hog or die." If the casting of that city on her own resources has the effect of stirring her merchants up to the standard of enterprise which prevails in other cities on this Coast and through out the West; if they conquer success by securing competitive lines of steamships and railroads and then go into the territory that naturally belongs to them and hold it trade by sheer merit, it will be the best thing that ever happened to San Francisco. For our part, we are glad to see that city cut loose from its mother monopoly's apron string, and we wish it all the success in the world. But, at the same time, Los Angeles is going to loom up as a formidable rival of San Francisco, both in ocean and inland commerce, and we mean to make our long-time favored neighbor on the North work hard for what she gets and what she holds.

"Suppose They Were Assassinated?"

REDONDO BEACH, March 1, 1893.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Knowing that the 4th day of March, 1893, is inauguration day, I would like to know who would be inaugurated, if President-elect Cleveland and Vice-President-elect Stevenson should suddenly die, or suppose they were assassinated?

REDONDO SCHOOL BOY.

In the event of such a double calamity occurring before noon of March 4, the succession would go by law to the Secretary of State; but as Secretary John W. Foster has resigned, the succession in this instance would fall to the Secretary of the Treasury, Charles Foster; next after him to the Secretary of War; next to the Attorney-General; next to the Postmaster-General; next to the Secretary of the Navy, and finally to the Secretary of the Interior. Either of these officials, after qualifying, would be President pro tempore until a special election could be held to fill the position by choice of the various States. No great official ceremony is necessarily involved in the induction of a President into office. Whoever is eligible may take the prescribed oath before a notary public if he desires, and immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties. None of the persons merely selected for Cabinet officers by Mr. Cleveland could, in the

above-named contingency, qualify as President of the United States, they not yet having been officially appointed Cabinet officers and confirmed by the Senate. In the improbable contingency contemplated this curious fact would be witnessed: A Cabinet officer of an administration that had gone out of power would actually be the temporary President of the United States until lawful provision could be made for the election of a successor; for, having once qualified as acting President, such Cabinet officer would not, obviously, be disqualified for performing the duties of the Presidential office temporarily by reason of the expiration of his term as a Cabinet officer.

A short cut around the methods of Pasteur and Koch has been developed by some medical experts of Europe. They have found how to obviate all the tedious and uncertain processes of bacilli culture and yet arrive at the same results by injecting into the veins of a diseased animal blood from another animal that has just recovered from the same disease. Thus they obtain the bacilli by natural culture. The Berlin Physiological Society had some remarkable experiments laid before it recently. A horse which had been rendered non-receptive to lockjaw by recovery from the disease was relieved of some blood serum, which was injected into mice that had been inoculated with the bacilli of lockjaw. These mice recovered, while others which were not treated succumbed to the disease. Doctors now propose to experiment on human beings, both for lockjaw and diphtheria.

An Arizona paper observes: "It is not to be presumed that there is a self-respecting Republican now in office in the Territory who will desire to hold that office a moment longer under Democratic rule than till he can close up his business and receive his successor." It is to be presumed that there are several such would-be hold-overs in California, but they are not self-respecting.

We have received, with the compliments of W. D. Perkins, State Librarian, a valuable book for reference, entitled "History of Political Conventions in California," compiled by Winfield J. Davis. The work is a carefully prepared record of all political conventions of more than local importance which have been held in California since its admission as a State.

A St. Louis paper has started a guessing contest as to the number of words that Cleveland's inaugural address will contain. Unless the President-elect is barred from the contest that is as good as an open-and-shut proposition as he could ask for—and Cleveland is notorious for his love of a sure thing.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.—The Lilliputians played to another charmed and delighted audience at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting the operetta in four acts, "The Dwarf's Wedding." The little people were as winning and bright as ever last evening, and in the beautiful costumes of the play were pictures of miniature courtiers and grand ladies of the court of the East. The Russian, Fred Ebert and Adolf Zink, the bright little comedians, kept the house roaring with laughter, and the other members played with the same keen conception of their roles and the same careful attention to details that characterized their playing at the Grand Opera House. The house was so full of people that the balcony and the upper gallery were filled with spectators. The play was a masterpiece of comedy, and the little people were as winning and bright as ever last evening, and in the beautiful costumes of the play were pictures of miniature courtiers and grand ladies of the court of the East. 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## THE COURTS.

## Another Piece of George Munroe's Rascality.

## A Crooked Transaction Brought Out in a Civil Suit.

## A Serious Real Estate Complication Involving an Attorney.

## Carliette Held to Answer as Accessory to an Assault With a Deadly Weapon—One of Collins's Deals—General Court Notes.

Another piece of rascality on the part of George Munroe, the convicted forger, came to light in Department Four, yesterday, in the case of Ellen D. Raymond vs. George W. Glover et al., which was tried by Judge Van Dyke.

It was developed from the pleadings and evidence that on July 1, 1891, plaintiff, who was the owner of lot 88 of the W. R. Rowland tract, in the Rancho Puente, a tract of 10.61 acres, entered into an agreement with the defendant, Glover, whereby the latter agreed to purchase the same for \$1800, of which sum \$500 was to be paid in cash, upon the delivery of a good and sufficient deed of conveyance, and the balance of \$1300 was to be paid in three years, payment being secured by the execution of a note and a mortgage upon the property sold. The sale was negotiated by George Munroe as agent for plaintiff, and on January 24, 1892, plaintiff executed the deed of conveyance and delivered it to defendant Glover, through Munroe, who received the first payment of \$500 and turned it over to plaintiff, but failed to produce the stipulated note and mortgage. Upon investigation it was found that Munroe, with intent to defraud plaintiff and in violation of his duty as agent, had induced Glover and his wife to execute the note and mortgage to the defendant, the German-American Savings Bank, as security for a loan of \$1000. The plaintiff therefore brought suit for the purpose of having it legally declared that the bank merely held the note and mortgage in trust for her, and seeks to foreclose her vendor's lien on the property in controversy against the defendant, Glover, for the \$1800 which is still unpaid. The bank, of course, refused to give up the note and mortgage, and claims that it has lien to the extent of the \$1000 loaned to Munroe, upon the mortgage property; while the defendant claims that the note is not yet due and resist the foreclosure of their property.

At the close of the evidence Judge Van Dyke ordered that the matter be submitted upon briefs, and allowed the parties ten days, respectively, in which to prepare the same.

A SERIOUS COMPLICATION. Suit was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by John C. Kofod and his wife Julia against S. B. Gordon, an attorney, and J. F. Cosby for the purpose of legally unraveling a somewhat serious complication.

Plaintiffs allege in their complaint that on July 24, 1890, defendant Cosby commenced an action against plaintiff to foreclose a contract for the sale of 20.53 acres of land on Center and Ward streets, and subsequently obtained judgment for \$2841.08. The property was sold, but a deficiency judgment for \$2804.83 remained unsatisfied. On May 12, 1892, plaintiffs employed the defendant Gordon as their attorney, and entrusted to his care as such the custody and management of a suit against S. B. Gordon, in connection with which they confided to him their private business and a number of valuable documents. Among other matters, Gordon was requested to effect a compromise with Cosby.

Instead of doing so, however, they allege that Gordon entered into an agreement with Cosby by the terms of which the latter assigned his claim to Gordon for \$200, and the attorney thereupon allowed the Sheriff to levy upon plaintiff's property, and at the sale thereof bought it in, but in Cosby's name, thereby violating the confidence reposed in him as an attorney. Plaintiffs claim that the property sold was the separate property of Mrs. Kofod, to whom it was transferred on August 8, 1892, and therefore ask that it be declared that Gordon merely holds it in trust for her, and that upon the payment to him of the \$200 he paid for the assignment of the claim, the judgment, her title be quieted as against him.

## ONE OF COLLINS'S DEALS.

The motion of the defendant, Wallace, for a new trial of the case of the Los Angeles National Bank vs. J. W. Wallace et al., an action upon two bills of exchange, was denied by Judge Clark yesterday, in accordance with a lengthy opinion rendered therein. The facts in the case are briefly as follows: Pursuant to an agreement between defendants and one J. W. Collins, 3011 acres of land were purchased in the names of defendants Wallace and Babcock, who gave their note for the purchase price and a mortgage on the land to secure the same. Collins agreed to furnish \$20,000 worth of nursery stock to be planted on the land and to advance \$35,000 toward the cost of planting and cultivating the same. Wallace being a practical nurseryman, was to contribute his skill, time and attention to the venture, and Babcock, who terms himself the promoter of the enterprise, was to contribute legal and other services. The proceeds were to be applied, first, to the payment of the purchase price of the land, and second, to Collins for money advanced and stock furnished; then the land was to be divided equally, so that each would have 100 acres. Collins, who was then president of the Central National Bank of San Diego, did not wish his name to appear in connection with the venture, so it was mutually understood that the money to be advanced by him should be paid upon bills of exchange drawn upon Babcock by Wallace. This was done to the amount of two bills, \$10,000 and \$40,000, respectively, payable December 1, 1891. The bills were not presented to Babcock for payment at maturity, however, nor was Wallace notified of their non-payment. The question raised is, whether or not this failure to present the bills and notify Wallace of the dishonor thereof releases him from all liability. The Court, after reviewing the matter at considerable length, is of the opinion that the verdict of the jury, which was for plaintiff, should not be disturbed, and therefore denies the motion.

## CARLIETTE HELD TO ANSWER.

S. A. Carliette appeared before Justice Bartholomew, in the Township Court yesterday afternoon, for preliminary examination upon the charge of being an accessory to an assault with a deadly weapon, made upon Mrs. M. E. Roberts by another man, who has not yet been

arrested, on Sunday evening last, and was held to answer thereto in the Superior Court under bonds in the sum of \$5000.

The defendant was accompanied by his attorney, J. Marion Brooks, Esq., while Assistant District Attorney Skinner conducted the case for the prosecution.

The first witness called was the complainant, Mrs. M. E. Roberts, who testified to the effect that on Sunday evening last she and her nieces were walking along Adams street, near the corner of Figueroa street, on their way to St. John's Church, when a buggy in which two men were seated, passed them. One of the occupants of the vehicle said, in a loud voice: "Hello, girls!" and one of witness' nieces called her attention to the fact that the other man called out witness' name. Neither witness nor her nieces paid any attention to the men, until a short distance further on they drove up to the sidewalk, close to the ladies, and one of them got out of the vehicle and, approaching witness, asked: "Is this Mrs. Roberts?" When she replied in the negative, and frigidly inquired the stranger's business, whereupon he rudely told her not to "give him any taffy," as he was "one of the boys."

After unbuttoning his coat, the stranger told her that a friend of hers was in the buggy, and attempted to touch her, but she pushed him away, and called upon the defendant, who was crouched down in the buggy, to assist her. The stranger drew a pistol and discharged it close to the face of one of her nieces, almost scaring her out of her wits, and the girls then ran away as fast as they could. The stranger, after brandishing the weapon for a few seconds, ordered witness to keep quiet and threatened her; and, at this juncture, defendant jumped out of the buggy and attempted to embrace her. He was so close to her that she distinctly smelt the odor of liquor, but she pushed him away, and did not think that her first assailant was drunk. She shook herself free from the defendant, and indignantly asked him whether he intended to insult her, stating that she would inform her husband of his conduct. Defendant thereupon told her that she had better not, and, with a good deal of profanity, informed her that he was not afraid of any man living. At this juncture some one appeared up the street, and the men hastily regained their buggy and drove off.

Witness first met defendant and ascertained his name when he was employed as a conductor on a street car, some time ago.

The Misses Laura and Elizabeth Roberts were then called, and gave testimony corroborative of that given by their aunt, up to the time of the discharge of the pistol, and the prosecution closed.

## J. MARION BROOKS, ESQ., ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT.

Thereupon stated that he did not desire to offer any evidence at that time, and the Court, being of the opinion that the evidence was sufficient to justify him in believing the defendant to be guilty of the charge against him, ordered that he be held to answer.

## ADJUDGED INSANE.

Mattie Lawson, a native of California, 15 years of age, was brought in from the Whittier Reform School yesterday, and upon being taken before Judge McKinley, was duly adjudged insane and committed to the State asylum at Napa, in accordance with the recommendation of Drs. Coleman and Hughes, the examining commissioners. The child's malady, which is apparently hereditary, both of her parents being semi-idiotic, recently developed a tendency to both suicide and homicide, and as she was caught in the act of pouring kerosene on her clothing and one of the school buildings, preparatory to setting fire to both, it was deemed advisable to place her under restraint.

## DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Judge Shaw tried the case of Bertha Lichtenstein vs. Theodore Lichtenstein, an action for divorce upon the ground of extreme cruelty, with closed doors yesterday afternoon, and, at the conclusion of the evidence, denied the application for a decree, but awarded the custody of her child to plaintiff, and ordered defendant to contribute \$15 per month toward its support.

## SUIT HAS BEEN COMMENCED BY SUSANNAH E. RAINEY AGAINST GEORGE C. RAINEY TO OBTAIN A DIVORCE UPON SUNDRY STATUTORY GROUNDS.

Suit has been commenced by Susannah E. Rainey against George C. Rainey to obtain a divorce upon sundry statutory grounds.

## COURT NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the case of F. N. Pauly, receiver of the California National Bank of San Diego, vs. the State Loan and Trust Company, came up for hearing before Judge Ross, to whom, at the close of the testimony, the matter was submitted for decision.

The trial of the case of J. Samouset vs. G. L. Messinger and P. Barancette was concluded in Department Two yesterday afternoon, the matter, at the close of the testimony, being ordered to be submitted upon briefs.

Judge Clark yesterday morning rendered his decision in the case of William S. Jamison vs. F. M. Jamison, an action to set aside a deed, findings and judgment being ordered for the defendant therein.

Eugene B. Pierce was duly appointed as executor of the estate of Lucia A. Pierce, deceased, which consists of personal property valued at \$3000, by Judge Clark yesterday morning, in accordance with the will of decedent, which was admitted to probate.

The will of Westley Roberts, deceased, who died on November 30 last, leaving real estate valued at \$50,000, was duly admitted to probate by Judge Clark yesterday morning, and Mrs. Mary Roberts was appointed executrix thereunder, with bond fixed in the sum of \$1000.

The motion of Francisco Claudio, administrator of the estate of Mario Claudio, deceased, to set aside the order of October 14 last, appointing D. W. Field as special administrator therein, was denied by Judge Clark yesterday morning.

Stephen W. Moore filed a petition in the Probate Court yesterday for letters of administration to the estate of Hubbard Moore, deceased, who died at Pomona on November 8 last, leaving real property valued at \$500.

W. W. Parlin and A. G. Green appeared before Judge Wade yesterday, in response to the citation issued requiring them to show cause why they should

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Finest Quality! Largest Stock!

Lowest Prices!

R. R. Brown & Son, Agts.,

Bowers Rubber Company,

224 SPRING-ST.

## DRIEST &amp; SUNNIEST!

Official Figures Do Not Lie!

Note Comparisons

Of rainfall from November 1, 1892, to February 8, between Coronado Beach and Los Angeles, both tables being the official report of the Observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau at both points:

CORONADO BEACH VS. LOS ANGELES			
	Rain.	Sun.	
Nov. 29	1.32	17.27	IN THE SAME TIME.
Dec. 2	1.32	17.27	
Dec. 25	1.32	17.27	
Jan. 27	1.32	17.27	
Jan. 30	1.32	17.27	
Jan. 31	1.32	17.27	
Total	5.20	17.27	
	Inches.	Inches.	

Invalids and tourists, health-seekers and seekers after pleasure as well, can draw their own conclusions. The Hotel del Coronado has always made the boast of occupying the driest spot on the Pacific Coast, and season after season the demonstration of the fact is not an idle one. For any information about this "unique corner of the earth," and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., call at the agency, 129 North Spring street, or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Coronado Beach, Cal.

not be adjudged in contempt for having refused to appear on Tuesday last, when summoned as term trial jurors, and, it being shown that Parlin had not been served, and that Green was 76 years of age, the latter was excused and the attachment for the former was recalled.

A Judge Wade partially tried the case of F. E. Trask vs. Arthur Gayford and E. E. Hall, an action to recover \$867.12 from each defendant, as his pro rata of a claim of \$2668.50, alleged to be due for services rendered in preparing plans for the proposed wharf of the Santa Monica Wharf and Terminal Railway Company, of which defendants are stockholders, yesterday, and will take the matter up again this morning. The defendants claim that the services rendered were only worth \$150.

John Ludwig Johnson, a Swede, was duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge Van Dyke yesterday, upon producing the necessary proofs of residence here, and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

The trial of the case of John Brittle vs. F. B. Wells was concluded in Department Four late on Thursday evening last, the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff therein in the sum of \$441.10. A stay of execution was, however, granted for ten days.

The case of G. D. Witherell vs. N. P. Campbell et al., an action to quiet title to a lot as against a tax title, came up for hearing in Department Five yesterday afternoon, and Judge Shaw ordered a decree in favor of plaintiff, as prayed for.

Judge McKinley yesterday morning granted the motion of the defendant in the case of W. E. Rowley vs. the Garey Nursery Company, to set aside the judgment and recall the execution therein, and, granted a stay of execution for twenty days in the case of the California Loan and Trust Company vs. James Hammett.

## TODAY'S CALENDAR.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge Smith. People, etc. vs. Robert H. Parker; grand larceny; to plead.

People, etc. vs. W. Reynolds; larceny; etc.; to plead.

People, etc. vs. Claude L. Hill; embezzlement; trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. Clear.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. Los Angeles National Bank vs. P. A. Carter et al.; motion.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. Pacific Bank vs. T. J. Martin et al.; note.

W. H. Holmes vs. J. C. Hise et al.; assigned claim.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. San Luis Obispo Bituminous Rock Company vs. Bituminous Consolidated Mining Company; argument.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge McKinley. Clear.

THE GREAT REGISTER.

Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting-room. Price 25

Neither is better

SWEET CLOVER FLOUR

Both are best.

SWEET CLOVER

Buckwheat

Auction!

Saturday, March 4, 1893, 10 a.m.

At salesrooms, 429 and 438 South Spring street, commencing at 10 a.m. sharp, a large consignment of

FURNITURE!

Consisting of eight bedroom suits in ash, walnut and cherry; three parlor suits, several lounges, extension and other tables, center tables, stands, etc.; bookcases, chiffoniers and writing desks; carpets, matting, portieres and lace curtains; range, red and willow chairs; one electric chair, all complete. A great variety of other goods not mentioned.

Sale positive! Make no mistake! 10 a.m. March 4, 1893.

Matlock & Reed, Auctioneers.

Crescent

Malt Whiskey.

Is distilled with great care. Its Purity and Excellence commend it to Invalids.

Sold in Sealed Bottles by all Druggists.

ORANGE BOXES

Our best—including Cleats, in car lots f.o.b. any shipping point on S.C.R.R.

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Car Strips.....\$7.00 per 1000

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LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

## New Goods.

New Goods.

## Spring Styles '93.

Spring Styles '93.

Our new spring goods are piling in so rapidly that we scarcely know where to turn for want of room.

We are ready either to fit you out in the latest spring styles or give you a Fall Suit with a

REDUCTION OF

25%

From Regular Price!

London Clothing Co.

Largest Exclusive Clothing House!

Cor. Spring & Temple-sts.

We Are Appreciated...

The enormous demand on HATS the last week has satisfied us that we are appreciated. We have spared no expense, but introduce early every spring novelty in shade and shape of nearly ALL POPULAR HAT manufacturers of the East and Europe. Come and see our grand display. Special sale of spring colorings in

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SEE OUR WINDOWS!

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—131, 133 and 135 S. Los Angeles-st.

The Finest and Largest Crockery Store on the Coast!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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We are giving this department our special care, and aim to suit everybody.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

Estimates Furnished.

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MANHOOD RESTORED "Nerve Seeds." Is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Quickness, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the generative organs in either sex caused by over-exhaustion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infertility, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. Sold by mail in plain package for any address for \$4. or 6 for \$8. (With every \$8 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.) CIRCULARS FREE. Address NEW YORK MEDICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Los Angeles, Cal., by—GODFREY & MOORE, Druggists, 108 S. Spring St.

## J. T. Sheward

113 & 115 N. Spring St.

EACH week denotes greater selling. A few warm days bring out the buyers who have already begun to think of spring; they are centered at the big dress goods counter where all the new ideas for spring are located. This will be the greatest silk and velvet season for years. Larger quantities of silk and velvet are being called for than ever before. The new illuminated silk velvets have already been largely sold, and illuminated silks are still greater sellers. Plain velvets and plaid silks come in next. Then the demand for Cheney Bros.' silks in the new designs will be one of the favorites; they are prime favorites for blouse waists and for dresses, and the price recommends them as well as the good wearing service they are sure to give. Today kid glove selling; greater kid glove selling Saturday; always the best day for kid glove selling. Villa kid gloves have been \$2; now \$1.25; Regence kid gloves have been \$2, now \$1.25; Angelma kid gloves have been \$2.25; now \$1.25; Chaumont kid gloves have been \$2, now \$1.25; Trefousse kid gloves have been \$2, now \$1.25. In addition to this we have a full line of undressed kid gloves in button, hooks and mousquaires that have been \$2 and \$1.75, now \$1.25. All our arm-length opera kid gloves that have been \$5 and \$6, now \$3. Selling out the shoe department. You can save from 50c to \$2 a pair. New, very new, the three-piece military capes and the Bolera jackets. Cloak selling in the big cloak department is meeting with great favor. The sales again are going up and up. All-wool blazers, \$3, 3.50, 4, 4.50, 5; new and stylish and good colors. New capes for old ladies. Our reputation on linens is fairly established. Now selling more linens than any four of the largest houses in this city. New linen headquarters. Handsome crystal-cut glassware free to all purchasers of \$1 worth or more in the linen department. Special bargains in table linens, 35c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c. Best value in dollar table damasks and china napkins for \$1.50 and \$2.50. Ladies' belts, Windsor ties, new carriage parasols, new dress trimmings. A good dollar corset for 50c; compare it with any dollar corset in the market.

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PRICES TO MEET ALL BUYERS. Suit from .....\$20 to \$45 This Month Only to Keep Our Workmen Employed. Pants from ..... 5 to 12 Overcoats from. 18 to 35 At 34 South Spring-st., Los Angeles.

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GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Aristo and other processes. SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. The above added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

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Orange Stencils Brushes

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Peckers' Supplies! INKS!

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Almond Trees...

California Paper Shell, Nonpareil,

Ne Plus Ultra and IXL.

Inspector's certificate furnished with all my trees. A pamphlet on Almonds mailed free on application. A large supply of the Golden Peach and French Prune. All kinds of leading fruit trees for sale. No charge made for baling trees. Address

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point as provided for, in order that the bill should not be delayed by amendments.

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Prices, \$32, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$70.

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164-168 North Los Angeles Street.

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HOGS WANTED!

-BY-

The Cudahy Packing Company

ON JULY FIRST, 1893,

By Which Time Our

PACKING HOUSE,

With a Killing Capacity Of

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## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Startling Increase in the Number of Divorces.

Marital Bonds Lightly Severed by Men and Women.

Applications About Doubled in the Past Three Years.

Talks With Members of the Women's Parliament on the Great Social Problem—Some of the Causes Suggested.

Why are divorces increasing at such a tremendous rate? Why do men and women so lightly sever the bonds of matrimony?

These questions are assuming a startling significance in view of the fact that applications for divorce have doubled in our own county in the past three years.

Divorces in America are one to every ten marriages, and the number annually granted in the United States is greater than the sum of the divorces in all the rest of the Christian world, the average being 500 per day. The unenviable record of twenty-eight divorces granted in a single day was recently made by the courts of St. Louis. It is stated that in the civil courts of Chicago about six thousand applications for divorce are made every year. The State of California leads, the average being one divorce to seven and a half marriages. There are three applications for divorce from women to one from a man. Whether this is owing to the tyranny, brutality and lust of men, or to the unprepared state of the minds of American girls to give themselves to home duties is an open question.

The general subject of divorce has excited wide discussion in public platform and the consensus of opinion seems to be that marriage vows are too lightly taken—that young people embark in the ship matrimonial much as they do on any pleasure excursion or camping expedition—for pleasure and because it is the thing society expects of them. "Why, I must marry some one," said a girl of 19 when questioned as to why she married Jack when she knew he was addicted to mild dissipation, to questionable forms of amusement, to fast horses and fast women. It was the modern interpretation of the repeated words, "I will be true to you," years ago when her grandmother admonished her that it was a solemn thing to get married, replied, "But it's a great deal sadder than that."

"Find out why there are so many divorces," said the editor the other day to a Boston reporter, "it is a matter of fact that with an ankle-nore-marriage air. The reporter meditated for a season, looked up statistics, recalled all the instances of marital unhappiness that had come within personal knowledge, and realized that "it was a big job." How in the world was anybody to find out the general reason for marital infelicity, providing there was a general reason, and the reporter had a suspicion that each particular case had a strong individuality of its own. A still, small voice seemed to whisper, "Go to the County Clerk for statistics," and the small voice entered on its climb the flight of steps leading to the granite halls of justice which crown the heights of Temple and New High streets, the scribe sought the County Clerk's headquarters. A gentlemanly attendant stood behind the long desk, and a half-smiling smile welcomed him as he sat down at the desk, and he listened to the request to look over the divorce proceedings of cases on record for the past year. "The proceedings are kept private," he said promptly, adding, "that is the law, you know."

No, the reporter didn't know, so made men account of some of the latest divorces.

"How many divorces have been granted during the last year? I can tell you in a minute," and the clerk disappeared behind the portieres leading to an inner room. Presently he returned with the official figures. "There were 238 divorces granted in 1892," he said. "Of that number 180 divorces were granted; the others were either dismissed or discontinued by the parties themselves. Have they increased? Oh, yes, about doubled in the past three years. Reason why? Oh, goodness, I don't know. I believe it is the rule, and incompatibility of temperament is a frequent cause alleged."

"But is that sufficient grounds for a divorce?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied the clerk; "the California code provides that simple incompatibility is sufficient grounds for divorce."

"What are the average ages of the applicants?" asked the scribe.

"Well, the majority are comparatively young people—under 35, I should think, and have been married not to exceed five years in many cases. We did have a few cases where the parties were, thoughtfully, 'however, where the parties had lived together, one twenty-five and the other thirty years. One couple had several grown children, too. What was the alleged cause in these particular cases? Oh, incompatibility, I believe, and, of course, the parties were to find it out, you know."

"Among what class of people, foreign or American, rich or poor, high life or low, do the majority of these cases come?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, it's like measles, it strikes everywhere, high and low, but the majority of cases are from the American middle classes. Poor people cannot afford the luxury of a divorce, for divorce proceedings cost money, you know. The State law provides, however, that the Board of Supervisors may order proceedings commenced without fees in certain cases where the parties have no money to carry on the suit, and we have had one or two such cases, but they are very rare."

As the reporter left the room, the same still, small voice which had directed the reporter's footsteps thither whispered again, "Go ask the members of the Women's Parliament, they'll be sure to know all about it." Happy thought! The reporter accordingly hid away to the parliamentarians. The first one interviewed came in from her kitchen, saying that her girl had gone home after doing her own work. She didn't look a bit strong-minded, but just like any happy domestic wife who took care of her household and delighted in it. "What do I think is the reason of so many divorces?" Well, I'll tell you," she began, frankly. "It is because of the number of wise, foolish, and silly young women, who marry for a homey because they are untrained to take care of themselves. I have done a good deal of charitable and philanthropic

work in this city; I have had to do with this very subject, and have talked with women who have been divorced, and I find that divorces are most frequent among that class of women who have never been taught either the duties of married life or how to support themselves, and thus be left free to choose a husband for other motives than the solid one of support. The fault lies with the mothers, and nine out of ten of these women who are unhappily married will tell you: 'My mother never gave me any counsel about this matter; she never trained me to be independent or taught me to do anything for my own support. I was forced to marry.' The remedy lies in this: Let mothers train their boys to purity and morality; to respect for true womanhood; and let the girls be trained to some profession or work, and then let marriage come—not as a necessity, but as a happy choice and this divorce business will have received its death blow."

The new woman, and he is a lady who, for a number of years, has been conducting classes in literature among married ladies. "Do I think that higher education has anything to do with this deplorable matter of divorces?" she said. "Not at all. I am sure that a mother who is a good mother, but what regards the home as the highest and noblest sphere of woman. Because she has a little leisure to look into literature is no sign that she neglects her home duties. I think, however, that caution should be exercised lest the pursuit of literature, sometimes, leads to the exercise of that perfect freedom which they have never known before may go to the other extreme. Any tendency in that line should be checked."

"At a recent meeting of my classes in American archeology and literature I touched upon this very point, read a poem I had clipped which aptly illustrated the situation. It was the plaint of a little girl whose mother, big sister and aunt were philanthropists, and spent Christmas day in looking after their various outside duties, leaving their own family look-out for them. The girl thought there were women who neglect their homes out of a mistaken sense of duty to others. The great causes leading to divorce, in my opinion, may be set down to two things—ignorance and licentiousness."

The next person who spoke was a woman who, while the down hill of life is the side of the husband of her youth, now helpless with the feebleness of age. Through sun and shade they have walked together these fifty years. "I think," she said, in answer to the reporter's inquiry, "that the reason of the divorce is the marriage. It is owing to a failure to appreciate the true meaning of the scripture that every man should be the husband of one wife. It is generally interpreted, 'every man shall be the husband of one wife at a time.'"

Two other bright and shining lights of our parliament were sought and questioned, but refused to express any other opinion than the indefinite one that they didn't know really what the reason was.

"Why do I think there are so many divorces?" said a fashionable society woman, "well, can't you see it is because people are too giddy and flirty. Women are too frivolous—yes, I know it; I am divorcing my own sex, but I can't help it—it's the truth. The women are to blame for half this business; they care too much for dress and for the latest fashions. They are too man's peculiarities as they must. Why, one man is enough to spoil the illusions of a lifetime, and when the romance is gone and the honeymoon is over, women begin to get uneasy and go out into society and get to flirting with other men, and so the divorce comes. Men are all alike; they want to sit down by the fire in the evening and read and smoke instead of being dragged off to a theater or a reception, but a woman must overlook these things. Why, I can wind my husband right round my finger, and hold that a true, good woman will stand a good many things before she will sue for a divorce. Good-by, I'm on my way to an afternoon tea."

Not desiring to confine the interviews solely to one side of the house, the reporter put the question to a number of gentlemen.

"I'll tell you what it is," said one of these, "American men all have to work for a living; they must in order to get ahead and have a business status among men. After working hard at his office all day, a man does not specially hanker after social festivities in the evening. I mean he does not want to be dragged off to the theater or to a social reception. What he likes best is to do his dressing-gown and slippers, fling himself into an easy chair before the grate and smoke, while his wife reads or talks to him. Selfish? Of course it is, but you see I am telling you just the way it is. However," he added thoughtfully, "a tender light kindled in his eyes, 'it must be dull for the little woman who has been at home all day, and I do think some sort of mild dissipation ought to be planned for her. After a moment's deep thought he looked up, the puzzled expression on his face giving way to one of supreme satisfaction, like a schoolboy when he has solved a difficult problem, and he blurted out, "Confound it! I say, what's the matter with afternoon receptions for the women?"

"I will give you my opinion," said another, "I don't see the increase of business in the divorce courts tally with the increase of professions and employments thrown open to women! May it not be traceable to the fact that there is a growing tendency among women to cast aside the duties of married life for the wider freer and more enticing—because novel—fields which have within a few years been opened up to them? Sitting in their homes they see other women, unfettered by home ties, who are going out into these new fields and winning laurels in that larger and more varied sphere, and which, manifestly, they could not accomplish in the married state! They see nothing but the rose-colored side, and know nothing of the trials and struggles of these self-supporting women, or of the hard knocks they receive when the rough corners of the world which they are ground, and they conclude that marriage is a failure; they become restless and discontented and ruthlessly snap the marriage bond, a la Charlotte Perkins Stetson, that they may be free to engage in some higher (!) work."

And so, after all, who can solve this great social problem? Ministers have preached about it, philanthropists have discussed it, women have wept over it, wise men have pondered over it, newspapers have devoted columns of space to it, the public in general have wondered over it, and who can suggest a remedy? Does our remedy lie in the Bab, the spunky newspaper correspondent, solves it in her own bright way. Hear her, "We are troubling ourselves too much nowadays about culti-

vation of the brain," she says to her sisters, "and not thinking of the cultivation of the heart. We are deeply interested in the most frequent divorces did in working out their mysterious messages, and we fall to see the care and worry written so plainly on the face of the man nearest to us. Men are largely what women make them, and it is in the power of a mother to make her son a bad husband; but if she begins right, it is in the power of his wife to reform him. What do I advise? The lower education of women, and it isn't taught at the Harvard Annex; it has to be learned by constant watchfulness, and its tutor is a gay little professor who signs his name 'Cupid M.A.' And he is a master of arts. He knows the great art of encouraging, but he is quite ignorant of the vice called thoughtfulness. He has no knowledge of feminine instincts, and he laughs until every dimple deepens at the people who call vanity love. There are clever women who can love well and who say 'I would die for my husband,' who haven't the remotest idea of how to live for him; women who are surprised that, when they come home at night, he doesn't want to go to the theater, or to a dance or to a tiresome dinner party; women who do not realize that the world to dear Jack means a woman's love, the society of that woman and the environments that surround her. Sometimes she thinks dear Jack isn't as cultured as she might be, that he doesn't look perfectly pleased when she tells him of her Browning class, or her opinion of Lecky. Poor little fool. Dear Jack has gone through all that, and he would be a great deal rather be hugged a little, kissed a little, and a merry tale or two, and appealed to through the heart, not through the brain."

"Men are beasts of burden. I am moved to say this from watching the way in which the American woman—the brightest, prettiest and best in the world—treats her man. The man is long suffering and endures much. The rights of woman, the consideration that should be shown her, the love and sympathy that she requires, have all been written and talked about by both men and women, and she stands today on a pedestal, mentally, supposing her head ached; suppose the day had been all work and no play, wouldn't you, supposing you were a man, want to go home to a woman who had discretion enough to tell 'you pleasant things, to help lift the burden off your shoulders, and, by her consideration, make it possible for you to forget for a little while the worries of downtown? To be, in short, with the woman who loved you and knew you? And this is his right. If he doesn't get it, his wife may be surprised to discover that he finds in some other woman who may lack her beauty, who may even have her youth—delights that he never discovers in her."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.  
Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board of Directors.  
The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
There were present Directors G. W. Parsons, D. Freeman, Robert McGavin, M. S. Severance, D. T. Stimson, E. W. Jones, E. F. C. Klokke.  
After the reading of the minutes, the secretary reported the following applications for membership: J. M. Bracewell, recommended by W. C. Patterson; E. A. Clarke, recommended by D. Freeman, and Robert D. Wade, J. M. Davies, F. H. Longley, recommended by the secretary. A ballot was taken and these were elected to membership.  
Director Parsons, chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, offered the following names for membership on his committee: J. P. Culver, I. B. Newton, F. O. Wyman, H. M. Russell.  
Several communications were read with regard to the state of affairs at Washington in the matter of the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, and it was decided to telegraph immediately to Mr. White, asking him to do what he can to secure a place on the River and Harbor Committee.  
Communications were read, asking for photographs to be used for making illustrations in Eastern journals, and Director Klokke and the secretary were appointed a special committee to look into the matter and report at the next meeting.  
The secretary was instructed to convey to Joseph Messner and other members of the committee having in charge the preparations for the White reception the thanks of the chamber for the handsomely-framed, life-size photograph of Stephen M. White, which they had presented to the chamber.  
The board then adjourned.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Edward Richard Cline, a native of Iowa, 28 years of age, to Lena Rose, a native of Germany, 21 years of age; both residents of this city.

H. J. Harrington, a native of Massachusetts, 22 years of age, to Cora Walker, a native of Minnesota, 28 years of age; both residents of Pomona.

Vital Statistics for February.  
The report of the Health Officer in regard to vital statistics for the month of February states that the total number of deaths was 71, 44 males and 27 females. Of these there were 46 natives and 25 foreign born. The principal causes of death were tubercular meningitis, of which there were 20 cases, local diseases, 84, and fevers 4. There were 34 births of males and 33 of females.

A Tramped-up Case.  
In Justice Seaman's court the trial of David Pratt, for an alleged assault, in pulling from a horse and beating a negro boy, whose father subsequently battered Pratt, was tried yesterday before Justice Austin, resulting in the discharge of the prisoner, as it seemed to have been a trumped-up charge.

## SACRAMENTO.

At Least One "Investigation" That Has Not Materialized.

No Move by the Forestry Commission for a Legislative Inquiry.

Even Allan Kelly Has Subsidized and Is Dumb as an Oyster.

A Few Facts and Figures from the Controller's Books, Gathered by a "Times" Representative—Significant Demands.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The session of the Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close, and so far nothing has been heard about the proposed investigation into the affairs of the now defunct Forestry Commission. It will be remembered that when "Col." Walter S. Moore left Los Angeles for the capital, he announced in a loud voice, to wit, through the columns of the press, that his mission was to insist on an investigation—none of your half-hearted, whitewashing inquiries, but a full and searching investigation into the affairs of the commission, of which he was an important factor, to the end that the bottom facts might be brought out and the broad sunlight of official inquiry turned into the innermost recesses of that commission which had been so thoroughly "roasted" by the viper who had been warmed into life and fattened under the benign influence of meaning, of course, Head Forester Allen Kelly. There is no question but what Kelly's articles were "searchers"; there was no mincing of words; things were called by their right names, and it was the general impression here that for their own protection, on rather the vindication of the members of the commission, would at least make a pretense of having a legislative "investigation," which, after all, judging from past experience, is not fraught with any real danger, although it is sometimes unpleasant. Be this as it may, the investigation has not been had so far as known. It has not yet been asked for. Mr. Moore may have been sincere in his declarations before leaving Los Angeles, but since his arrival he has given no indication of pressing matters. It may be that other and more important matters have occupied his time, but so far the investigation has not made himself conspicuous about the legislative halls. Mr. Lyons, former head forester and later superintendent of the Santa Monica Experimental Station, was numerous for a while during the fight on the Park Commission Bill, and may have been asked to attend to his duties at Santa Monica by lobbying about the capital, but so far as known he has taken no part in urging an investigation, nor have any of the other employees or members of the commission been conspicuous in this particular line. Even Allan Kelly has shut up like a clam since Mr. Moore's arrival, and it looks to a disinterested observer as if there had been a general understanding all around to let the matter drop, as the commission has been abolished any way, and there is no use of stirring up a controversy which may possibly result in smirched reputations in some instances.

While this may be a very convenient way of disposing of this whole matter, the fact must not be overlooked that some \$300,000 of the people's money has been dissipated, which is a considerable sum. It has been further charged by the head forester that there has been little less than rank dishonesty in the Los Angeles office of the commission, and that Mr. Moore has used the funds of the people to pay his political debts. Further, he has had a deal of money, which he has used for his own purposes, and that the money has been distributed to political ward-workers and bums for services rendered or to be performed, and that Mr. Moore has dipped into this fund for traveling expenses on personal journeys, which have been charged up to the commission. These are very serious charges, which cannot be brushed away lightly, and for the honor of all concerned should be disproved—if they can.

But as there has been no disposition on the part of those directly interested in the matter to have the inquiry in this matter, your correspondent has concluded to do a little investigation on his own responsibility for the benefit of the people of Southern California. The figures given are from the official records, and can be verified from the books in the Controller's office. Most of these demands are sworn to before "G. Teed, City Clerk, by C. A. Luckenbach, deputy," and "C. A. Baskerville, notary public, Los Angeles." The items are taken from the books, without any attempt at classification, and are given as they appear, leaving the people to draw their own conclusions. The names of many of those on the pay rolls will doubtless enter the eyes of the people of Los Angeles, where they are known, and they will have no difficulty in reading between the lines.

Among the demands is one dated April 2, 1892, approved by Walter S. Moore and Frank J. Moffitt, for \$1845 for salaries of employees for March and April. This demand was, however, reduced by the Board of Examiners to \$500 in the aggregate by striking out entirely some of the items and reducing others. Among the items, the following was the salary of John T. Gaffey for two months as special agent, at \$75 per month; E. J. Niles, as clerk at Los Angeles for two months, at \$75 per month; J. P. Smith, Moses Thompson, W. H. Flinck, T. H. Meredith, employees at Santa Monica, \$50 per month each, for two months, as special agents at Santa Monica, was allowed the full demand of \$150 per month for both months, which was the only one not scaled or disallowed. Ira H. Lacy, foreman at Chico, was reduced from \$75 to \$50, as was also N. Soutmay, foreman at Santa Monica; but Henry Lacy, employed, at Chico, was knocked out. From this it would appear that the Board of Examiners did not have that confidence in Messrs. Moffitt and Moore's "O. K." which might have been expected. Another peculiarity connected with this sample demand is the fact that there are no separate demands on file from John T. Gaffey for his disallowed salary, but there is one from E. J. Niles. Neither does the name of J. P. Smith appear in any subsequent demand, nor do the names of Moses Thompson and W. H. Flinck appear on any subsequent demands as employees. These employees are usually lumped together in one demand. Altogether it looks to a "man up a tree" as if the lump demand was sent

in as a "feeler," and finding that it did not work a different course was adopted.

In September several vouchers were filed in the Controller's office. They included \$180 for the salaries for the superintendents' house at Santa Monica in favor of the Los Angeles Furniture Company; \$60 to the Lanfranco estate for rent for March and April; \$71.70 to William S. Lyon for incidental and traveling expenses; \$150 to E. J. Niles for salary for March and April, evidently the same disallowed for "lumping," and two to Walter S. Moore for \$45 and \$46.50, respectively, for traveling and incidental expenses.

On November 1, however, a large number of vouchers were filed with the Controller, an analysis of which discloses some striking peculiarities in connection with forestry not known to the general public. One of these is the increased danger of forest fires as indicated by the increase in the number of "fire agents," another is the increased activity of the Forestry Commission about the same time. For July there were three fire agents at \$50 per month each—A. E. Beck, Robert Coats and John Lendell. For August there were eleven "fire agents," as follows: A. E. Beck, Robert Coats, Thomas Smith, G. W. Henning, Frank Harbert, T. F. Phillips, A. P. Church, John Lendell, J. M. McLellan, William Young and George Gerhard. For September the following drew \$50 per month as "fire agents": John Lendell, Robert Coats, George W. Henning, Frank Harbert, A. E. Beck, T. F. Phillips, A. P. Church, J. M. Gerhard, G. W. Van Alstyne and Richard Colver. So far as known, none of these gentlemen ever performed any service, except of a political character, nor were there any fires or investigations during the periods named. Mr. Moore's traveling expenses also increased rapidly about election time, as four demands are filed by him for \$48.50, \$48.50, \$84.50 and \$56.25, for traveling and incidental expenses. There is also a demand of \$100 by J. A. Thomas, Los Angeles, attorney, for salary for August. This voucher is now lying in the office of the State Board of Examiners, who want to know what services, if any, were rendered by Mr. Thomas aside from his duties as secretary of the Republican County Central Committee, and for which he was paid by that body. There is also another demand of E. J. Niles of \$150 for salary for October and November.

Among the latest demands is one of \$27.60 of Charles A. Baskerville for typewriting reports of William S. Lyon, \$38 for a horse and buggy, which is a pretty good deal, considering the length of the document.

From the above it will be seen that money has been squandered, and an investigation should be had to clear up the little peculiarities shown by the figures, and more so, because that another chapter may be disclosed before the Legislature adjourns.

ANGELES.

EMIL ROTH'S STORY.

The Boy Again at the Police Station—Complaints of Bad Treatment.

Little Emil Roth is again at the police station, again taken back by A. M. Newton, living on Eighth street, Boyle Heights, to whose house Emil went Thursday evening.

There is something very mysterious about this whole affair. Some days ago, the father, John Roth, accompanied by the boy's stepmother, took Emil to the police station as an incorrigible, and the following day endeavored to secure a complaint from District Attorney Dillon with a view to having the boy committed to Whittier. The District Attorney refused the request, after investigation, having satisfied himself that the boy was not over 10 years of age, was not of a vicious disposition, and also that the parents were amply able to care for the child. Emil at this decision was sent home by Chief of Police Glass, but from what the boy himself says he did not remain.

What the boy has brought to the police station yesterday he was very nervous, but after Bailiff Appel gained the child's confidence, by speaking German to him, he related his story, which, if true, shows his father and stepmother up in a very bad light.

Emil says that he is a very good boy, and never saw anything but imperfectly, and seemed pleased to be addressed in German.

The boy said: "My name is Emil Roth. My father, John Roth, and my stepmother live at No. 711 Second street. My father used to work for the City Water Company, but is now a working-man place else. My father does not beat or scold me much, but my stepmother does. She beats me and tells me to go away. I try to do what she wants me to, but it seems I cannot please her. When she beats me my father is not at home—very often, and he never says anything."

"Oh, I would stay at home if my stepmother would not beat me; but she drives me away."

"I was beat and driven away from home the night I was sent back from here (the City Prison), and I slept in a box-car, where it was so cold, and I was hungry that I went to that man's (Mr. Newton's) house."

Mr. Newton said the boy came there and seemed heart-broken, but told a straight story, and seemed such a nice boy he and his wife took care of him until yesterday, when he took him to the police station, as he did not know how true the boy's story might be.

"I would keep the boy only that my wife is unwilling to raise another. She has raised three already, and we have enough to care for. I think the boy would be a valuable aid to some good-hearted farmer who could and would care for him, as he is certainly free from any sort of viciousness."

The stepmother stated the other day that the boy was stubborn, but did not accuse the boy of viciousness.

Capt. Roberts thinks the boy, by kind treatment, would become a good man, as investigation has discovered that the little fellow does not run with bad boys, while there is every indication of his being a quiet, kind-hearted lad, and is quite bright. The lad is still at the police station.

Fighting Gamblers Discharged.

The cases against Sam



## HOUSE AND LOT.

## Business Creeping Up West Second Street.

## A Chahuena Valley Tract to Be Offered at Auction.

## Advantages of the Australia Land Transfer System.

## A Purchaser Secures a Big Bargain on South Main Street—The Hotel Question—West Ninth Street.

## Business in real estate has kept up during the week, and while there have been no sales of great importance, the inquiry for bargains has been brisk, and many transfers are on the point of being made, the consumption of trades, in several cases, depending on a difference of a few hundred dollars between buyer and seller.

## The following statement shows the business done at the County Recorder's office during the month of February:

Deeds	1,183
Mortgages	263
Releases	358
Miscellaneous	511
Fees	13,115
Costs	2,260
Considerations	1,631,866

A number of the above transfers were for nominal considerations. The transfers for January, with three more days than this month, amounted to \$400,000 less, or \$1,200,000.

## WEST NINTH STREET.

Business still continues to creep up Second street, west of Broadway. Witmer Brothers have sold, to N. B. McDuffie, an Eastern capitalist who makes his headquarters at Santa Barbara, the 53-foot lot adjoining the bank, on which is the old Y.M.C.A. building. The price is private. Mr. McDuffie expects soon to put up a business block on the property, and no intention whatever of buying real estate when he came to Southern California, but was tempted by the cheapness of property here, considering the brilliant future in store for the city.

The 50-foot lot adjoining that above mentioned has also been sold, to Dr. Lilly. The price is stated to be \$12,000, at which figure it is certainly a bargain. Second street, from Broadway to Hill, promises soon to be a business property throughout.

## A CHAHUENA SUBDIVISION.

In about a couple of weeks a subdivision of acreage property in the Chahuena Valley will be placed on the market and offered at auction through a local real estate agency. This is a portion, aggregating 340 acres, of the Colegrove tract, upon which ex-Senator C. Cole has his residence, with its beautiful grounds. Mr. Cole settled there as far back as 1877, and laid out Colegrove about 1887. The portion of the tract offered is the north end of the Colegrove tract, extending from the Sunset Boulevard, on the north, to Temple street extension on the south. Besides the Sunset Boulevard, it is traversed by the Los Angeles and Pacific Railway and the Los Angeles and Santa Monica road, which runs from the south end of the tract, and is a great highway between Los Angeles and Santa Monica by Judge Charles Lindley, a prominent attorney, who settled out there in 1875. At one point on the tract water rises to the surface, and it is said to be pumped out every one or two days at a great expense. On other parts of the tract there is water at thirty to forty feet, and besides this, there is the project, already referred to in these columns, of a water supply from the Providencia ranch near Burbank. The tract will be divided into lots of two and one-half, five and ten acres.

S. Goodnow, an enterprising Chicago capitalist, who has become interested in the Chahuena Valley, has purchased the dummy railroad, which extends from West Temple street to Hollywood, and promises to run it for all it is worth, giving trains about every half hour. He expects to have the road in operation in time for the auction sale above referred to.

A good indication of the plentifulness of money in Los Angeles at present, is furnished by the fact that the purchasers at the recent sale of the Episcopal Church property have paid up fully in cash, declining to take advantage of the half-cash terms offered, although no discount was given for the full payment.

## A BIG BARGAIN.

One of the biggest bargains that has been seen in Los Angeles for many a day, or is likely to be seen again for some time to come, is the 120 feet on the west side of South Main street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, which was sold during the week for the extremely low price of \$5,000, there being on the lot a six-roomed house. There were half a dozen people after the place, and the fortunate purchaser was at once offered \$500 for his bargain. Within a year he is likely to get \$5,000 for it, and within ten years this will, in all probability, be business property.

## WEST NINTH STREET.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the widening of West Seventh street, property owners on West Ninth street, from Park to Alvarado, contemplate undertaking a similar enterprise, including the sewerage and paving of the street. Ninth is destined to be a thoroughfare scarcely, if any, less important than Seventh, it being open to the entire width of the city, from the western limits to the southern boundary, east of the river. There is much travel over West Ninth to Westlake Park from the southwestern part of the city.

## THE HOTEL QUESTION.

The hotels are full of guests, and they are generally of a more substantial and wealthy class than were ever here before. Many of these people, after a brief stay, become smitten with the charms of Los Angeles, and make investments in the suburbs of great importance to the city that there should be a first-class tourist hotel, with all modern improvements, adapted to those who have plenty of money, and are willing to pay well for the best that is to be had. What these people want when they come to Southern California is not a room on a busy street—they can have that at home. There should be a large hotel, standing in spacious grounds, planted with all the most beautiful trees and shrubs for which this section is noted. At present, to obtain any such accommodations, visitors have to go to Pasadena, Glendale, Redondo, Santa Barbara or Santa Monica, and Los Angeles is frequently the loser thereby, not only by what they spend outside, but by what they sometimes invest where they put up with the accommodations.

The South street hotel project appears to be moribund. It would not, in fact, fulfill the idea above out-

lined, fronting as it does directly on the street. Still, it would have been a big improvement on anything now in existence. A short time ago a San Diego man was looking for a hotel site between Third and Fourth, Broadway and Main, but found prices "out of sight."

## HILL RAILROAD TRANSFERS.

The transportation facilities for Hill residents have again been curtailed during the past week. Commencing with the 1st of March, the Pacific (cable) Railway Company ceased issuing or accepting transfers over the Temple street road. On the same date the transfers given on the Westlake car branch of the Consolidated Electric system were limited, with few exceptions, to the through lines, thus cutting off the Vernon, Pico Heights, University and other branches. There has been considerable complaint on the part of some hill residents in regard to these changes. The cable company gives no further reason for the order than that the system was not found of advantage to the company. The electric company explains that, owing to the very heavy travel on the Westlake Park line, particularly on Sundays, the cars on the other branches, which run as much to run as all other branches together—were overburdened, and regular passengers suffered inconvenience. Over one thousand transfers have been given on this branch on a Sunday. It is expected that, after the approaching consolidation of the Consolidated general and liberal system of transfers will be inaugurated.

## LAND TITLES.

One of the most important, and often most vexatious, matters to real estate owners is that of land titles. The United States adopted the cumbersome system of Great Britain, and every year the expense and difficulty of searching for and clearing up the title to a piece of land is not always sure that he owns the property he has bought. At the recent State Bankers' Convention one of the bankers stated that the people of California spent annually about \$200,000 to attorneys for reading the abstracts of title in making sales and loans.

Australia, which gave us the new ball lot system, has a method of transferring titles with as little expense, trouble or delay as is now needed in transferring bank stock. The system has proved its advantages so thoroughly that the Torrens Act has spread from Australia to Great Britain in spite of the ultra conservatism of that country. It has also been adopted in some of the Canadian provinces. The following brief description of the measure was given by one of the speakers at a San Francisco conference.

The act, in brief, provides for a State registry of titles, and the issue of a certificate of title to the land may be transferred by simple assignment of the mortgage, at the option of the owner, be made to show an absolute or a possessory title. To get the former the owner must prove his title as now in order to prove absolute title to a bank. When this is done he is given a certificate showing that he owns the land in fee simple. The State guarantees the simple and direct method of title, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees as evidence of ownership without search or delay.

The possessory certificate shows only that the holder is in possession of the land and has registered it with the Master of Titles with the statutory declaration that he has a good title. The effect of this is of no present effect, as the Government does not guarantee the title, but the effect is, with the lapse of time, to free the land from all claims, and at the end of the statutory period, for beginning proceedings for the recovery of land makes it in effect an absolute title. The act of registering a possessory title is merely nominal.

The possessory title is the one that finds favor in Great Britain, where the cost of searching for and clearing up the title is a heavy percentage of the value of even a large estate. By registering possessory titles, the whole cumbersome system of land titles is simplified, and the expense is reduced in less than half a century.

It has been proposed during the present session of the Legislature to appoint a special commission to investigate the workings of this act, and report a similar measure to the next Legislature. It is a pity that the present Legislature could not have devoted some of its more or less valuable time to so important a reform, but, failing this, there should be no delay in providing for the handling of the subject two years hence.

## BUILDING NOTES.

There is a good demand for modern houses, containing from five to eight rooms, situated within easy distance of the business center. Such houses do not remain empty long. It would pay owners of eligible located lots, within, say, half a mile of the Times office, to build on them, especially at the present season of the year.

The Pike block at the corner of Fourth and Los Angeles, which is to be three stories high, is progressing. It is said that Eugene Germain is thinking of building on the opposite corner.

Generally speaking, in the building business, there is a good deal of progress noticeable as in the realty market. Superintendent of Buildings Elsen states that there has been a large increase in the number of permits issued during February over those of the preceding month.

One of the heaviest rainy seasons is practically over, nearly all owners of buildings are engaged in making repairs to their property and putting the same in shape for the coming year. Many of the permits issued during the past ten days have been for this purpose. It is estimated that the city under way, however, quite a number of new residences and business blocks have been commenced in various portions of the city, filling up with gratifying rapidity the immense vacant spaces so long barren of improvement.

## A NEW JAIL.

One of the most notable building improvements, which may almost now be considered as prospective, is the erection of a new City Prison to take the place of the miserable and poorly constructed quarters now used for the housing of criminals. With the growth of the community from the proportions of a town to those of a thriving city, the need of a metropolitan police equipment has become more and more apparent, until now a more commodious house of detention is deemed an actual necessity. The proposition, as suggested, is to sell the present City Prison property at the round figures which it will certainly bring, and with the proceeds erect a suitable jail on other city vacant property. As it happens, the only available space seems to be the lot adjoining the City Hall, and the advisability of locating the prison there is now the subject of much serious question.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

Permits have been issued to builders during the past week as follows:

C. Stero, to repair brick block, Macy street, east of river, \$250.

Reed, to repair and remodel frame dwelling, No. 1228 West Ninth street, \$800.

Straszacker & Benedict, one-story frame dwelling, Ninth street, near Myrtle avenue, \$700.

J. Rubo, one-story frame dwelling, Temple street, near Pico, \$500.

Anna Kalliwold, one-story frame dwelling, Beaudry avenue, near Bellevue, \$1,250.

Julia H. Spier, to repair dwelling on Georgia Bell street, near Pico, \$75.

Dr. Ybarro, to move frame dwelling corner Eighth and Los Angeles street, \$100.

Mrs. A. Von Brank, to add to frame dwelling, No. 1231 Flower street, \$400.

T. D. Stinson, to repair frame store, Seventh street, near Spring, \$50.

V. Hernandez, frame dwelling, Flower street near Sixteenth, \$2,600.

A. King, to repair frame dwelling, corner Daily and Hawkins streets, \$150.

J. B. Lankershim, frame house, Hill street near Tenth, \$490.

James Hanly, to repair and add to buildings, \$50.

Mrs. H. Koopman, frame dwelling on Paloma street near Fourteenth, \$150.

Mary N. Robertson, to move and repair dwelling, Orange street near Union, \$350.

J. O. Dodge, one-story frame dwelling, corner Cummins and Fifth streets, \$1,100.

M. Mirochino, to move dwelling to Winston street, \$100.

John H. Smith, one-story frame dwelling, Stanford street near Pico, \$900.

Z. D. Mathus, frame dwelling, Pico street near First, \$800.

G. H. Rockwell, frame dwelling corner Baldwin and Thomas streets, \$800.

Stimson, frame dwelling on Elmira street, near Main, \$400.

E. Barry, frame dwelling, corner Palmetto and Cotton streets, \$900.

William Stewardson, frame dwelling, Naud street, near Messenger, \$900.

J. Rearden, two-story stable, Park tract, \$400.

M. C. Canda, to add to frame dwelling on Chestnut street, near Mozart, \$900.

J. L. Atkinson, two-story frame dwelling, Grand avenue, between Twenty-third and Adams streets, \$4,500.

George P. Allen, one-story frame dwelling, Eleventh street, near Georgia Bell, \$2,500.

F. H. Pieper, frame dwelling, Ingraham street, near Union avenue, \$1,350.

G. W. Retzer, frame dwelling, Iona street near Temple, \$800.

Mrs. Lizzie Narey, frame dwelling, Temple street, near Broadway, \$2,500.

J. H. White, one-story frame dwelling, Michigan avenue, near Motz street, \$1,100.

C. B. Van Every, to add to frame dwelling on Santee street, \$990.

F. Berman, frame dwelling on Twenty-third street, near San Pedro, \$250.

Contracts have also been filed as follows:

Anna Kalliwold, with S. C. Neely, contractor, to build frame dwelling on Beaudry avenue, \$1,250.

C. A. Benedict, with Glidden, contractor, to build an eight-room dwelling in Pasadena, \$1,897.51.

G. A. Bean, with Berkeley & Mathis, contractor, to build a five-room dwelling and store on the southeast corner of Main and Twenty-fifth streets, \$1,875.

will carry fifty tons on twenty inches of water.

The Phoenix Republican says that Judge Vandewerker came up from Yuma yesterday and brought with him a lot of fine lemons just taken from the orchards of the United Fruit company.

Where else in the United States, outside of Arizona, would such an exhibition have been possible on February 25?

Pears are in blossom at Phoenix. Apricot trees are in full bloom in Tucson. The cottonwoods of Arizona were in leaf three weeks ago.

The rails for the Northern Addition Railway in Phoenix have arrived. Under the terms of the contract work will be begun on construction soon.

Tucson will be lighted with electricity in four weeks. The plants of Nogales and Prescott will be enlarged soon.

About one thousand candidates participated in the celebration of Washington's birthday in Tempe and indulged in a sham battle.

Legislation for the game of Arizona is being strongly urged. It has been estimated that less than fifty hundred dollars of the game of Arizona (L. gambel) have been trapped and shipped from Yuma and Maricopa counties during the past winter. One trapper states that, although he was but one of many men engaged in the business of trapping, he had, with his partner, caught and shipped to Phoenix, in six weeks, he stated further that the dealer in San Francisco, in explanation of the low price paid, stated that during four days of the holiday week they had handled 10,000 dozens of these birds.

A gentleman from this city, who visited the game grounds a short time since, stated that the traps were so numerous that he could not see how it was possible that a partridge could escape, and not be caught.

George P. Allen, who had been authorized to state that the Albuquerque and El Paso road will be built, capitalists in this East have about completed financial arrangements. The proposed line is 120 miles long, of easy grades and runs through a country that would furnish freight at almost every mile on the route.

## FROM PHOENIX.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Feb. 28, 1893.—The first clash in the Assembly on railroad questions followed the introduction of a bill by Hunt of Gila to reduce passenger fares on all railroads in Arizona from 6 to 4 cents a mile.

Speaker Baxter referred it to the Committee on Corporations, and the Hunt appealed, and wished it given to the Committee on Territorial Affairs, but on a vote he was overruled. The Committee on Corporations is composed largely of railroad men, while that of Territorial Affairs are agriculturists.

The Committee on Corporations has been won by the railroad men. A bill introduced by Reilly of Cochise limiting the power of boards of supervisors and providing how and when they shall be prosecuted for disbursement in violation of the act, passed the House by a vote of 12 to 8.

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## MRS. CLEVELAND

## And Her Gowns for the Inaugural Ball.

## How the Madame Nonplussed a New Jersey Village.

## Gowns of Other Wives of Presidents, and Their Styles.

Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Carlisle—The Scene at the Ball Portrayed in Advance.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Over \$10,000 will be spent on the decorations of the rooms at the time of the inauguration ball. The pension office will be touched with the magic of decorator, illuminator and florist. The walls and ceilings will be thick with bunting, flags and streamers. The frescoed walls, the great pillars, will blossom like garlands; palms will range themselves in luxurious grace in every corner and nook, and amid all will gleam the radiance of thousands of electric lights. It will be a scene to enthrall the eye and gladden all the senses of the beautiful. The music will pulsate from end to end of the hall, and the galleries and court. There will be nothing lacking to make a brilliant setting. Yet where would all this be without the gorgeously gowned beauties and famous women who will throng the place? Indeed, if all the women came garbed in sober black or brown, the managers of the ball would consider the occasion the most unhappy kind of a failure. After all, the gowns are really a most important feature, not only to the women themselves, but also to the tradesmen and dressmakers of the country, for if there were no gowns, the number of people present this year who attended the ball four years ago, there would be fully 8,000 women there, whose wardrobes will represent easily over half a million dollars, and their jewels will represent as much more.

As this will be distributed all over the country, it is not only Washington that benefits by such a grand occasion, but every State gains something from the elaborate dressing.

The gowns that the wives of Presidents have worn at the inauguration balls have been the very best examples of American work, and there have been few who have cared to call on the resources of importers to furnish them. Of course, it is only within a few years that it was possible to secure satisfactory silks for materials, but American talent has called on the resources of the country to make up the goods. Mrs. Grant's inauguration ball gown was a creation of American work, and it was created something of a sensation by refusing to appear in decolleté gowns. Miss Cleveland, on the occasion of the inauguration, wore a gown of black velvet, created the biggest kind of a sensation by appearing in a gown of the like of which had never been worn by the first lady in the land at any inauguration ball. The dress was high in the neck, and the sleeves were long, and the skirt was of a full, flowing style, and that made her more observed than if she had been crusted with diamonds.

Mrs. Harrison showed her intense patriotism by having the silk for her inauguration gown especially woven in an American silk works, and by having the design especially made in the country. And now curiosity is on tiptoe again over another inauguration ball gown. For weeks the dressmakers all over the land have been turning out their loveliest confections for appearance at the ball in Washington, and everybody is anxious to know what everybody else is going to wear.

This curiosity has been particularly directed to what the bright particular star of the occasion would wear, and half the women folk who propose to attend the ball, would give a good deal to know what she will choose for the occasion.

It has always been customary for the inauguration wardrobe of the President's wife to be known weeks before-hand and thoroughly digested by all the women of the country. But Mrs. Cleveland has taken another course, and the women at Lakewood have had their hands full trying to get some clue as to what sort of gown she will appear in at the inaugural ball. But Mrs. Cleveland declines to give even the slightest hint, and to all hints and direct questions turns the matter into a question of an ear. The beauty has been hanging for a month in a wardrobe in the "Little White House," but the faintest detail has not been divulged. Indeed, the making of the gown has excited more curiosity than any dress that has been made for many a year, and the gown has been tried on a long suffering public. It has become the great Lakewood conundrum. As this is the first inaugural gown that the public has had to tax its curiosity upon everything connected with it is interesting.

Mrs. Cleveland nearly always wears the village and the women came near never knowing what a momentous job was being done in their midst. During January there arrived one day at the Lakewood Hotel a quite elegantly dressed lady accompanied by a beautiful little girl and a nurse. The woman spoke English with a French accent, and the little girl became a pet in the house immediately. The lady had registered as Madame C.

She was visible very little during the day about the hotel, and attracted little attention. Then, one night, a new arrival hurried to the hotel, and greeted her by the name of one of New York's leading modistes. To the surprise of the women they found Elise Stauffer, Mrs. Cleveland's dressmaker, had been in their midst, and they had been quite unconscious of it. Of course, every woman in the place was all eyes and ears. They surmised Stauffer was there to look after the inauguration gown, and every individual woman organized herself into an investigation committee of one. Chambermaids were interviewed, and every person who had access to the dressmaker's rooms in the hotel. Mrs. Stauffer herself was the most sought-after person in the house, and if the little blue-eyed girl didn't receive a fitting hint, it was because some people don't know what that means. When it became certain that the dress and no scrap of it was in the hotel, Stauffer became the point of attack, and every new woman to women and to newspaper men was tried on her, but in vain. The madame had before her eyes constantly a solemn promise. Mrs. Cleveland himself had exacted of her that she would not let any one know that she made the gowns until they had been worn. So Stauffer kept her peace, and even to this day, if questioned as to them, says, with round innocent eyes: "I'm sure I don't know anything about it at all. I'm sure I couldn't give you any information as to who made them. I'm so sorry I can't help you."

For a couple of weeks it was the most

interesting little farce that has been played at a winter resort this year. And Stauffer steamed away from Lakewood, leaving behind her a lot of puzzled women, who haven't found out yet whether the inauguration ball dress was made at Lakewood or not. But it is, for in spite of the close watch kept on her movements, Mrs. Stauffer managed to elude the sharp eyes, and every day slipped away to the Cleveland cottage. The great gown has been completed, for several weeks, but the details are not known to any but one or two of Mrs. Cleveland's most intimate friends. Still enough is known to furnish a very good idea of what it is like.

Mrs. Cleveland is at once the despair of a dressmaker and her delight. She herself cares nothing about what she wears, and goes forward without trying on a single gown that is made for her. She has such an imposing figure that modistes delight to dress her. Her opinions are very pronounced as to what she will and what she will not wear, and the inauguration gown, she designed especially for her, reflects her own taste. The material is a heavy, handsome silk, rich in coloring, but delicate in design. She has allowed her fondness for colors to outweigh the general popularity of white for a ball gown for the first lady on such a occasion, and has selected a combination of colors in which hydrangea shades are predominant. The goods were not purchased expressly for the occasion, but were selected early last fall for an evening dress. After election Mrs. Cleveland decided that they were suitable for her inauguration ball gown, particularly as the goods gratified her taste both in color and daintiness of design. The skirt is very simple, gored and quite full at the bottom, with a round train. Mrs. Cleveland likes nothing at all as busy as her gown, and a woman who has been struck with the severe simplicity of this ball gown. The corsage is only medium low, with wide bretelles and the drooping shoulders that have recently come in. It is thoroughly American, although the goods were not manufactured especially for her. The curiosity to know if the President's wife would appear in crinoline at the ball can be set at rest. The skirt of the gown she wears will be well stiffened with crinoline, but there are no wires and no hoopstick accompaniments. Mrs. Cleveland is not at all extravagant in her expenditures for dress, and this ball gown is one that can be worn frequently afterward. Another pretty dress that forms part of the outfit she has arranged for Washington is a silver gray and pink illuminated arabesque dress, in a geometrical, scale-like figure that covers the silk solidly. This is made for a dinner gown, and has short, puffed sleeves with a bertha of lace on the corsage.

Still a third dress is of black and pink brocade, close-fitting, the skirt being trimmed with three ruffles of black satin ribbon.

She has secured only a few dresses now, because the season after the inauguration will not be long or very gay, and as there will be no state levees or evenings, such elegance of dress is not demanded this season to Mrs. Cleveland comes the Vice-President's wife, Mrs. Stevenson, who, although not a lavish dresser, has exquisite taste and is always daintily dressed.

She has selected a camel's hair cloth dress, the material of a dress that she wore to the ceremonies at the Capitol. The color is a soft gray. The skirt is slightly gored and stiffened, and trimmed with folds of brown velvet, which also forms the material of the buff puffed sleeves. There is a brown velvet cape and a brown hat, and all the accessories to the toilet in brown.

The dress for the inauguration ball is an especially pretty combination of cream and heliotrope, and the materials are more antique and velvet. The skirt and corsage are of the cream, and the top of the skirt is a narrow arrangement of the heliotrope velvet. The corsage is decolleté with large butterfly puffed sleeves of heliotrope velvet. The top of the corsage is covered with a rich bertha of rare old English lace, and the gold and silver ornaments of the dress are all in velvet. She will wear no jewels with this costume, and the suede gloves and the fan will match the heliotrope velvet.

The next lady in rank will be Mrs. Carlisle, although at the inauguration ball she will not be present, as the appointment of Cabinet officers is not announced until the following day, and confirmed at that time by the Senate. Nevertheless, Mrs. Carlisle will be a conspicuous figure, not only by reason of her position, but also from her personal appearance. Mrs. Cleveland make a striking pair of women when they stand side by side, and the White and Howard people take as much pleasure in designing a gown for her as for any of their clientele.

Neither was Mrs. Carlisle's gown designed especially for the ball, but when it had been made, it couldn't be much handsomer. The material is a mauve brocade in an elegant pattern. It is a regular court train gown. The corsage of mauve is quite decolleté, with the front arranged something after the Greek style, and is pointed back and front at the waist, which is finished with a wide gathered belt of violet velvet and fastened with a bow of the same and a buckle. The corsage has the neck finished with rich old lace, arranged in a very unique bertha, being caught up on one shoulder with a rich tip, and in front one end is hidden under the velvet bow at the waist and carried down the side of the skirt, where it is caught with an immense violet velvet bow.





(Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department; also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from those whose experience enables them to throw light on the subject, are solicited. Write as briefly as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address matter for publication: THE TIMES—Agricultural Editor.)

**The Orange Market.**  
The feature of the past week in the local orange market has been the cut in rates made by the Riverside Association, from \$8 for navel and \$1.75 for seedlings, to \$2.50 and \$1.50, respectively, the reduction being made for two weeks. This is in accordance with the course suggested in THE TIMES last week, as the wisest which the growers could pursue.

The action of a leading shipping house—the Earl Fruit Company—in assisting to bring about this temporary reduction, has been severely criticised in a communication to THE TIMES, by H. K. Pratt, who styles himself a broker. Mr. Pratt, after signing the agreement of the Orange Growers' and Packers' Protective Association, seeded, and set about to organize another small association on the same lines, which he called the Riverside Fruit Exchange. To avoid disastrous competition, this organization was subsequently taken into the agreement, and a concession made, allowing a larger compensation for local brokers, which means for Pratt, C. T. there are two sides to this question, and it is only proper to give the version of the Earl Fruit Company, which is the largest fruit-shipping house in this section, with packing houses at all important centers, and several branches in the East.

Mr. Earl says that if all—or nearly all—the orange-growers had been united to hold out for the prices asked. As it was, a number of outsiders were cutting prices from 10 to 25 cents a box under association rates, and advising Eastern buyers that there was a monopoly to hold up prices, of which the writers were not members. In consequence, these people got about all the business that was going, and it was impossible to move San Bernardino county fruit for the association. The commission houses were tied hand and foot. The Earl Company had 600 carloads of fruit engaged in the county, which was in such condition that it ought to be shipped without delay—or, at least, a portion of it. The owners of this fruit were clamoring for a market, and threatened to ship independently of the association or the commission house. The latter was, therefore, forced into the action which was adopted.

There are many oranges which will keep for some time yet. Others ought to be shipped at once. As remarked last week, the tightening of the burdened trees will be of advantage to them, enabling them better to keep their fruit in good condition, or to withstand wind. Another point is that Riverside is suffering to some extent in the East from the bad reputation earned last season, through the quantity of frozen fruit which was sent forward. A few carloads of first-class fruit, under the Riverside label, would go far to restore confidence among buyers, and teach them that Riverside oranges are all right again this season.

The Volusia County (Florida) Record of February 18, has an editorial on a letter from E. L. Goodsell to the San Diego Union, which letter was quoted, with comments, by THE TIMES. The Record says:

The letter is a misleading one as to the result of the cold here. There was no such freeze as Goodsell attempts to make the growers of California believe. The damage was not done as he inferred from the letter. The fruit is going to market today just as if that cold snap had never come, and satisfactory prices are obtained for it. No trees were damaged, save the scorching of the leaves in some groves that were exposed. They shed, and the bare limbs are putting on a vigorous growth and a heavy bloom.

Goodsell, evidently, has not monopolized the Florida orange business as he no doubt expected to do for the benefit of his own pocket, and he is sorely disappointed. He now asks shipments from the California growers, and promises them fine prices, as the Florida market is better than it was. He seeks to dupe our California friends into the belief that they can with safety ship their fruit to the Eastern markets to come in competition with (in his opinion) the frozen fruit of Florida.

The Goodsell operation in Florida did not prove a success, for the reason that our growers never believed in it, and it will have less in the man in the future.

It cannot be said that the orange shipping business is in a condition that is satisfactory, either to growers or shippers, nor is there any immediate prospect of betterment in sight. The experience of this season, as far as it has gone, proves conclusively that no organization can be of any practical value unless it is a general one, including in its membership all the leading growers. The chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

It is admitted by some far-sighted and intelligent orange-growers that, unless steps be soon taken to open up new markets, the question of over-production will have to be faced. The orange-growing business, young as it is in this section, is rapidly assuming the character of a staple industry. It is like wheat-raising or raisin-making, which latter branch of horticulture is just now struggling with the same problem. Reckoning the product of California this year at 7000 carloads, or 3,000,000 boxes; Florida, 3,000,000 boxes; European and Mexican imports, 650,000 boxes; the total for consumption amounts to about twelve hundred million oranges, or say eighty-five to one hundred million. This does not appear much, but it must be remembered that, within five years, an immense area of young orange orchards in Southern California will be bearing, and many groves now bearing lightly will be bearing heavily, so that, unless some calamity should happen, it is not too much to expect that the crop in 1898-9 will be three times as large as this season, or say 20,000 carloads. Florida will also probably show some increase, although not in anything like the same ratio; so that, five years hence, it is fair to assume that the production of the United States will be sufficient to give each family in the country an orange daily during an orange season of three months.

This prospect need create no alarm

If growers will set themselves to work in an earnest and intelligent manner to reach those families, place the fruit before them at a reasonable price, and educate them up to the regular use of a fruit which possesses so many medicinal virtues. Only in case the growers sit supinely by and "let nature take its course," imagining that markets will seek the produce, is there any danger of a glut of the orange market in the near future. It would be unworthy of so intelligent a class of men as the orange-growers of Southern California to do the ostrich act, refuse to look to the future in the face, and "cry peace when there is no peace."

In conclusion, THE TIMES reiterates the importance of taking early steps for the holding of a convention of representative orange-growers from all parts of Southern California, after the present season is over, for the purpose of devising ways and means to place the industry on a solid and satisfactory basis, such as its growing importance warrants.

**Vegetables.**  
Cabbage is in good demand, at remunerative prices, for Eastern shipment. Cauliflower is very scarce, the supply being still exhausted. Celery also is practically out of the market. The latest quotations are for cabbage, \$1.25 per 100 pounds, f. o. b.; cauliflower, 40 cents per dozen, and celery, 40 cents, the latter two quotations being nominal. The demand for California winter vegetables in the East is good this year, and promises to improve with each succeeding season.

**Agricultural Statistics.**  
Last week we reprinted a well-considered article from the Pacific Rural Press, calling attention to the great want of reliable agricultural statistics from this State. George Humann, statistical agent of the Department of Agriculture, writes from Napa to the Press that it is not the fault of the department, but of the farmers themselves. The department, he says, does all it can to keep farmers and fruit-growers posted, but is very poorly assisted by those directly interested. Mr. Humann is still without correspondents in twenty-four counties, or nearly half the counties of the State, and has to make up his monthly reports from these counties with such matter as he can pick up in the papers. Among the counties not represented are such important ones as Kern, Sacramento, Sonoma, Tehama, Tulare and Yolo.

These reports frequently prove of value by inducing a desirable class of immigration, in addition to the direct advantage which they are to agriculturists. Such reports are often carefully perused by persons who are organizing horticultural colonies in the East or Europe. Mr. Humann says:

Our State has so many resources, which are developing gradually, and which will be of great value to the world, that the tendency to make it what it ought to be, the greatest and richest State in the Union, that I have made it a point, in my special report to the department, to notice any new line of industry, together with the older ones, which promise well, and which California alone, perhaps, has the climatic conditions to develop. Will not many intelligent farmers and fruit-growers believe in this, which certainly for the benefit of all, and will have the tendency to bring such immigration as we need—men with willing hands and brains, who can see that they can make a good investment when they bring these, together with what capital they may have, to a State which will yield them fair returns and where they can live in comfort and safety from blizzards, cyclones and extremes of heat and cold.

There are certainly few intelligent horticulturists in this section who would not, when appealed to, be willing to devote an hour or a month to the noting of any facts of interest that have come under their observation. In this manner our experience in horticultural affairs would grow rapidly and the industry be much sooner placed upon a sound and permanent basis, to the benefit of all concerned.

**San Diego Guavas.**  
The San Diego fruit-stands are just now all well supplied with fine large guavas—larger than are generally seen here—which are retailed at as low a price as 5 cents for a pound box. There is little of this fruit in the Los Angeles market at present, while the San Diego producers say that they find it hard to market their fruit. The Bay City region is becoming quite noted for its guavas. The fruit is exceedingly wholesome, and the flavor is one which grows upon a person. The jelly made from guavas is highly esteemed throughout the world. There is certainly a great future for producers of this fruit, as soon as a steady market is assured. THE TIMES will have more to say regarding the guava and its cultivation at an early day.

**Oranges for England.**  
As noted in these columns in a recent issue, a project has been maturing for the shipment of a carload of Southern California navel oranges to England. The shipment was made from the Azusa district, about a week ago, in one of the ventilating refrigerator cars. The car was expected to reach New York in about eight days, where it would make close connection with a fast Atlantic steamer, which will land the oranges in Liverpool about fifteen days from date of shipment.

The good people of Riverside will probably look with some disdain upon the idea of shipping the first trial carload of navel oranges from Los Angeles county, but the fruit, judged by its merits, will not suffer when compared with that of Riverside, or any other orange-growing section. It was carefully selected from nine orchards at Azusa and Covina and two at Duarte. As stated in our previous article, the estimated cost of laying the fruit down in Liverpool is about \$2.50 per box. Some of the fruit will probably be re-shipped from Liverpool to London.

Another carload is now being made up in San Bernardino county.

One point in favor of the English market, upon which many hopes are based, is that an orange can scarcely be too large to suit the taste of the buyer there, whereas, in the United States, the largest sizes are somewhat difficult to market.

The result of this trial shipment will

be watched with much interest by orange-growers. If favorable, it may lead to the opening of a new and extensive market for California oranges of choice grade. The risk of this shipment is borne jointly by the Earl Fruit Company and the shippers.

**Our Seed Premiums.**  
The seed selection of THE TIMES, by which valuable seedlings may be obtained as premiums by subscribers to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR, being taken advantage of by many subscribers. Those who desire to secure the seeds should lose no time, as the term for which the offer is open will soon expire. The seeds are worth nearly half the small subscription to the weekly, and besides, some of them cannot be obtained in the open market. Details in the advertisement.

**A Neglected Fruit.**  
(Pacific Rural Press.)  
We have been putting in our leisure time this week pruning apple trees and naturally our cogitations have followed the fortunes of this old king of temperate-zone fruit. It is a tree of the delightful sensation produced in other days and in other climates are now filled with melodious tribute to nearly every other fruit on the list. And yet the apple is still every inch a king, and, if we mistake not, will ere long assert his right to reign.

There are several reasons, no doubt, for the present rush to plant every other imaginable fruit and to neglect the apple. First, vast areas of the State are not suited to apple-growing; in fact, the greater area of those parts of the State which are now considered by planters as fruit do much better for some other fruits. Second, the result of attempting to produce apples in improper situations and soils has resulted in disappointment. These two reasons are, of course, sufficient to justify those who are endeavoring to sell orchard lands and who are constantly urging the claims of other fruits, and as the portions of the State which are now chiefly engaging the attention of land-developers are in the main of this character, it is well that they say little of the apple.

But we are wise disregard of the apple in certain parts of the State leads to dwellers in other parts, in many cases, to act unwisely. Unquestionably there are many lands which could be well set to apples, which are how being otherwise planted because of the undue noise of the fruit, or at least the unfavorable conclusions which are drawn from isolated facts, are giving some fruits undue prominence, or else are leading to the planting in larger areas than are likely to be profitable. The new planter, lacking insight or experience, is naturally inclined to hold that to reach success in fruit he must plant that which is most written and talked about.

We apprehend this tendency is leading toward disappointment, in that either an excessive production is fore-shadowed or else, in the case of the fashionable fruits, the market is over-run in which they are not likely to succeed. We question whether the tumultuous rush after the prize will not soon lead to loss and hardship. No doubt the capacity of the American people for prunes is large, but the prunes of California are not likely to thrive, and the requirements of the tree in soil and weather will stand as a fixed barrier against undue extension of its area. If the peach is carried too far into the apple country, nature will relieve the trees and enrich the planter with the fruits of his own experience.

We are disposed to ask, for the apple a fuller consideration from those who are planting in the cooler climates of the State. In the upper counties, especially near the coast, or at elevations on the higher foothills and in the mountain valleys, vain efforts are now being made to introduce the variety of apple which will not, in all probability, be satisfactory, and even more unwise investment is urged in the semitropical. It would be far better if the owners of such lands would direct their enterprise in lines for which their lands are especially fitted.

We get not a few inquiries, for example, about the olive from those who would pursue other lines, even from regions in which a good apple crop might be expected. The olive, in spite of all that has been said about it, has its future still to demonstrate, and the growers of California are well advised in this demonstration. The apple goes, at sight, if it is a good one, and no one should enlist even in apple-growing without assuring the fullness of the effort to rescue the fruit from its insect foes and handle it in the most intelligent manner possible. To those who will do this, and have suitable soils and climates at command, we believe there will be more in good apples than in any other fruit, and far more than in many fruits which are now most written and talked about.

**Seedless Fruits.**  
(Florida Fruit Grower.)  
Vegetable physiologists have never made plain to the average man the conditions causing trees and vines to produce seedless fruit. The Thompson Seedling grape, and the "currant" of commerce, are striking examples. As a rule, fruits are not formed without the pollenization of the male and some other varieties of oranges are seedless also, as well as the banana in general. Such fruits, of course, must be propagated from cuttings or buds, not from seeds. It is sometimes alleged that the seedless condition of fruits results from natural causes, a selection occurring in the course of long cultivation. Thus the banana, it is alleged, is seedless because during the thousands of years of its known cultivation, such varieties have been encouraged as yield no seeds. This, however, cannot be the case with the Thompson seedless grape, for the seedless, whose known cultivation extends back only a few years. We may easily believe, however, in the final evolution of the most delicious fruits from wholly unpromising originals, when we are taught that the orange has been evolved from a pod containing seeds much like the pea with its enclosing woody envelope, and that the bitter almond and the peach were once the natural product of the same tree.

**Tomatoes in England.**  
(Exchange.)  
Upward of a million square feet of glass surface is now devoted to the cultivation of tomatoes in England. The fruit generally sells at from 10 to 16 cents a pound, occasionally selling as high as 20 cents in the middle of winter. In the Channel Islands, where the

climate is much milder, tomato culture has developed wonderfully for the purpose of supplying the London market. The value of the imports from these islands the past year amounted to \$250,000. France and Spain also cultivate large quantities of tomatoes for marketing in England.

A London paper says that within ten years the consumption will be five times what it is today, and they are looking forward to America to help them out. Certainly American tomatoes can be profitably marketed in England.

**Budded Roses.**  
(Exchange.)  
Roses are usually budded on a stalk, known to the trade as the Manetti, which is strong, vigorous and healthy grower. To those who understand the management of these budded roses, they are far superior to those grown on their own roots. The chief care required is to see that no suckers or sprouts are allowed to go on from the stalk. When these are permitted, the grafted portion soon dies. Those who can give grafted roses the proper care do well to plant them. Others had better have roses on their own roots.

**Grafted Cucumbers.**  
(Exchange.)  
It is not very generally known that seedling cucumbers are most likely to be of inferior size; they are likely to be poor bearers as well. One of the largest trees in this section of large trees is a cucumber. The farm on which it was grown was opened in 1812 and the tree is reported to date back nearly 70 years. The tree is forty feet high and has enough to carry several wagon loads of nuts. In reality it has but a hat full or so a season, and the memory of man runs not back to the time when it did better. So you will notice it is with cucumbers, chestnuts or even oaks—few things grow up but are not good.

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**Poultry Notes.**  
(Western Agriculturist.)  
The improved breed of swine are now so universally introduced that cross-breeding and the breeding of any but pure bred sows is not practical or profitable. If we have only grade sows, grade them on up to pure bred boars of the same breed, and if we have pure bred sows of a good uniform type, why cross them with any other breed? After the first cross, no advantage is gained, even with the crossing of two pure breeds, which are better bred pure. The strong constitution is maintained by introducing new sires of the same breed. All of our breeds of swine are now so much alike in size and model, that nothing is gained by crossing the breeds. Let us have the crossing of pure breeds, maturity and good constitution—the breed of our choice—and maintain the uniform type that commands the best price.

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**Live Stock.**  
Southern California, according to Mr. Cudahy, is an ideal section in which to raise hogs. Now comes a San Francisco slaughterer, who says that Southern California mutton sheep are superior in every way. The sudden and often considerable climatic changes in the northern part of the State have a tendency to stop the growth of mutton sheep and affect the health of lambing ewes.

**Market for General Purpose Horses.**  
(Hanford Sentinel.)  
Another problem now confronts the producers of the Lucerne country, which is, "How shall we dispose of our surplus stock of horses at living prices?" not those growing up, but those now ready, but vainly seeking a market. There are now in western Tulare alone not less than 1000 horses ready to put on sale could a buyer be found; of this number more than half are excellent animals, sound, young and well bred. The markets of this State are practically blocked, except for animals of heavy draft, which are somewhat scarce, and every year adds a large number to the surplus. After a horse has been matured, each year lessens his value, besides the cost of keeping him, which is \$15 to \$18 yearly.

Many persons breed horses which they cannot sell, hoping to make them pay expenses by so doing. But this only makes matters worse, if no market can be found, particularly if the animals are small or of poor stock. When horses capable of service are killed outright, and the carcasses are sent to swine because there is no sale for them or use they can be put to to earn their keep; and others sold under the auctioneer's hammer at \$2.50 per head—many really good ones, of fair size, young, gentle and broke to harness, going for less than a two year old colt or gelding. These are the horsesmen awakened to the situation and do something to relieve the country of its surplus stock permanently.

These are the conditions. What is the remedy? Here it is: Ship all good horses of four years old and over, for which a market cannot be found at home, East, and in the future breed less horses and then only the best, and each kind adapted to some particular use. Don't mix them up. The old-time theory of breeding all-purpose horses is a fallacy. That kind of an animal is not wanted in any market of the world, and not only people did not know it, because when horses were scarce any kind capable of service would sell. The draft, the trotting-bred and the thoroughbred are the kinds wanted. If you want an all-purpose animal get a mule. Jack of all trades and master of none applies to the horse as well as to man.

The well-known fact that our railroad companies have always charged for transportation, and do now, more than the traffic will bear, and by so doing kept this country a cattle range for years after it should have been settled up, does not prove that our surplus stock of saleable horses cannot be shipped east of the Rocky Mountains and disposed of at a profit to the raiser.

Persons who are in a position to know say, without the slightest hesitation, that the exportation, if it may be so called, is a safe one.

**Raising Hogs.**  
(Western Agriculturist.)  
The improved breed of swine are now so universally introduced that cross-breeding and the breeding of any but pure bred sows is not practical or profitable. If we have only grade sows, grade them on up to pure bred boars of the same breed, and if we have pure bred sows of a good uniform type, why cross them with any other breed? After the first cross, no advantage is gained, even with the crossing of two pure breeds, which are better bred pure. The strong constitution is maintained by introducing new sires of the same breed. All of our breeds of swine are now so much alike in size and model, that nothing is gained by crossing the breeds. Let us have the crossing of pure breeds, maturity and good constitution—the breed of our choice—and maintain the uniform type that commands the best price.

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This has been my experience with artificial hatching. I consider myself thoroughly competent to handle my machines, but take one of another make and I might have rather poor success to start with.

**Poultry Notes.**  
Many follow the plan of having two yards for each flock, and while they are kept in one, some green crop is growing for them in the other, and they are shifted as often as thought necessary. One who expects to make money in the poultry business should see his hens every day, and be ready to detect any sick in the flock. This is a time when the roop must be watched for. Eggs ought to be sold by weight, but as they are not, those that have hens that lay eggs much larger than the average should try to find customers who will pay a little more per dozen for them, and then see that they are delivered fresh and neat looking, so as to retain the trade.

**Live Stock.**  
Southern California, according to Mr. Cudahy, is an ideal section in which to raise hogs. Now comes a San Francisco slaughterer, who says that Southern California mutton sheep are superior in every way. The sudden and often considerable climatic changes in the northern part of the State have a tendency to stop the growth of mutton sheep and affect the health of lambing ewes.

**Market for General Purpose Horses.**  
(Hanford Sentinel.)  
Another problem now confronts the producers of the Lucerne country, which is, "How shall we dispose of our surplus stock of horses at living prices?" not those growing up, but those now ready, but vainly seeking a market. There are now in western Tulare alone not less than 1000 horses ready to put on sale could a buyer be found; of this number more than half are excellent animals, sound, young and well bred. The markets of this State are practically blocked, except for animals of heavy draft, which are somewhat scarce, and every year adds a large number to the surplus. After a horse has been matured, each year lessens his value, besides the cost of keeping him, which is \$15 to \$18 yearly.

Many persons breed horses which they cannot sell, hoping to make them pay expenses by so doing. But this only makes matters worse, if no market can be found, particularly if the animals are small or of poor stock. When horses capable of service are killed outright, and the carcasses are sent to swine because there is no sale for them or use they can be put to to earn their keep; and others sold under the auctioneer's hammer at \$2.50 per head—many really good ones, of fair size, young, gentle and broke to harness, going for less than a two year old colt or gelding. These are the horsesmen awakened to the situation and do something to relieve the country of its surplus stock permanently.

These are the conditions. What is the remedy? Here it is: Ship all good horses of four years old and over, for which a market cannot be found at home, East, and in the future breed less horses and then only the best, and each kind adapted to some particular use. Don't mix them up. The old-time theory of breeding all-purpose horses is a fallacy. That kind of an animal is not wanted in any market of the world, and not only people did not know it, because when horses were scarce any kind capable of service would sell. The draft, the trotting-bred and the thoroughbred are the kinds wanted. If you want an all-purpose animal get a mule. Jack of all trades and master of none applies to the horse as well as to man.

The well-known fact that our railroad companies have always charged for transportation, and do now, more than the traffic will bear, and by so doing kept this country a cattle range for years after it should have been settled up, does not prove that our surplus stock of saleable horses cannot be shipped east of the Rocky Mountains and disposed of at a profit to the raiser.

Persons who are in a position to know say, without the slightest hesitation, that the exportation, if it may be so called, is a safe one.

**Raising Hogs.**  
(Western Agriculturist.)  
The improved breed of swine are now so universally introduced that cross-breeding and the breeding of any but pure bred sows is not practical or profitable. If we have only grade sows, grade them on up to pure bred boars of the same breed, and if we have pure bred sows of a good uniform type, why cross them with any other breed? After the first cross, no advantage is gained, even with the crossing of two pure breeds, which are better bred pure. The strong constitution is maintained by introducing new sires of the same breed. All of our breeds of swine are now so much alike in size and model, that nothing is gained by crossing the breeds. Let us have the crossing of pure breeds, maturity and good constitution—the breed of our choice—and maintain the uniform type that commands the best price.

**Live Stock Notes.**  
Hon. J. L. Rose has returned to the ranks of racing men. He is happy to be gained, even with the crossing of two pure breeds, which are better bred pure. The strong constitution is maintained by introducing new sires of the same breed. All of our breeds of swine are now so much alike in size and model, that nothing is gained by crossing the breeds. Let us have the crossing of pure breeds, maturity and good constitution—the breed of our choice—and maintain the uniform type that commands the best price.

**Incubator Management.**  
The mode of testing eggs will be found in all instructions with incubators. I test on the fifth and tenth days.

The eggs also are not turned alike in all machines. I turn twice a day. The moisture question. I am not prepared to discuss at any length as some machines use it and others do not. In my machines moisture is absolutely necessary to secure a good hatch. The proper amount of moisture to be applied has to be learned by experience, no matter what kind of an incubator you use, so long as it uses moisture. The proper amount to use depends on the locality, on the kind of machine you have, and more than anything else on the outside atmospheric changes. As a rule in damp weather less moisture should be used, and in dry weather more should be used. These points entirely on the judgment of the operator. I have tried both extremes too much and too little. I brought out a good many hatches before



